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MONDAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 15-17 (54-63). Tomorrow, 14-17 (54-63). Yesterday's temp. 10-12 (50-54). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 17-19 (63-66). Tomorrow, 18-21 (64-69). Yesterday's temp. 15-17 (59-63). CHANNAI: Moderate to heavy rain. Temp. 26-31 (79-88). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 22-24 (72-75). Yesterday's temp. 24-26 (75-79).

Austria	14.5	Lebanon	20.0
Belgium	14.5	Luxembourg	14.1
Denmark	12.0	Norway	12.0
France	15.0	Netherlands	11.0
Germany	15.0	Portugal	18.0
Greece	15.0	Spain	22.0
Italy	15.0	Sweden	17.0
Japan	20.0	Switzerland	15.0
U.S. Military (Europe)	15.0	Turkey	18.0
U.S. Military (Africa)	15.0	Yugoslavia	15.0



Billie Jean King holds winner's trophy high. She also won \$100,000.

3 Sets to 0 Billy Jean King Stops Bobby Riggs

Billie Jean King replied Thursday night to the four-month-old campaign by Bobby Riggs to disparage tennis-playing women and, in so doing, made herself a fortune. She outmaneuvered, overpowered and finally exhausted him, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, at the Astrodome in Houston.

For her victory, she received \$100,000 and reaffirmed her status as one of the most gifted competitors in sport. For his prowess in promoting the event, which drew the largest crowd (30,472) in tennis history, it is estimated that Riggs will make about \$1 million from personal endorsements.

Mrs. King, 38, said afterward: "I feel this is the culmination of 19 years of tennis for me." Riggs, 55, said that she was "just too tough."

Details on Page 13.



Bobby Riggs, tired and beaten.

U.S. Role In Putsch Denied by Chile Junta

General Explains
Allende's Suicide

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean military junta, today denied that the United States or any foreign power had the slightest influence in the coup he led against President Salvador Allende last week.

Addressing Chilean and foreign newsmen at a press conference here, Gen. Pinochet said: "This is a national and Chilean movement and has no resemblance to any other which has occurred in other countries."

He said the junta had not wanted to take power, but since doing so it would use every effort to succeed.

The junta had outlawed Chile's Marxist political parties "because they are the principal cause of the chaos and downfall of the nation," he said.

Gen. Pinochet's denial followed reports abroad, particularly in Mexico, of an alleged plot by the Central Intelligence Agency to topple the leftist Allende regime.

Operation Centaur

The alleged plan, said to have been code-named Centaur, was put into operation two years ago and culminated in last week's coup, according to Hugo Vigorena, the former Chilean ambassador to Mexico.

The military junta made a new attempt today to counter claims abroad that President Allende did not commit suicide, as the new regime said. A detailed description of events at the presidential palace at the time of the coup was given to newsmen by the man who led the assault, Gen. Ernesto Baeza.

He said that President Allende, with a steel helmet on his head and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's submachine gun in his hand, walked at the end of a column that surrendered to the armed forces at a gate of the presidential palace Sept. 11.

"But, at the last minute, the president went into a room of the palace and shot himself through the head," the general, who is director of police investigations, said.

Gen. Baeza said the gun used by the president was set on automatic and thus capable of firing 1,200 rounds a minute.

Slumped Dead

He said that Dr. Arturo Giron, President Allende's personal physician, found him slumped dead on a sofa.

Gen. Baeza accused snipers on public buildings around the La Moneda Palace of preventing a military patrol from reaching a palace side gate where the president had agreed to surrender in a phone call to him.

Gen. Baeza said the military junta earlier had promised the president a plane and personal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Henry Kissinger in his White House office after Senate approved him for post of Secretary of State. He will be sworn in Saturday by the Chief Justice, Warren Burger.

Visit May Be Put Off Until Next Year Nixon's Europe Trip Held Uncertain

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The timing of President Nixon's projected trip to Europe, tentatively scheduled for October or November, is now uncertain and it is possible the visit may be put off until February or later, administration officials said today.

They emphasized, however, that no decisions have been made and that the trip still could take place this year. There was some speculation that if the President does not go to Europe in 1973 he may visit Japan or Africa.

White House deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said that the administration was reviewing the draft declaration of the European foreign ministers, which was delivered to Washington this week and contains an invitation to the President to visit Europe.

The draft was in response to a call in April by Henry A. Kissinger, who will be sworn in tomorrow as secretary of state, for a new Atlantic charter which would set forth new goals and policies for the Atlantic community. The proposed charter and the presidential trip are part of Mr. Nixon's "year of Europe" policy.

Mr. Kissinger was scheduled to confer in New York next week with Danish foreign minister E. B. Andersen on the draft document from the foreign ministers. A decision with respect to the President's travels may be made shortly thereafter.

(In a dispatch from Copenhagen United Press International today quoted Danish diplomats as saying they doubted reports that

the President would call off the trip.

[UPI quoted one source in Denmark as saying the matter should be clarified when Mr. Andersen and Mr. Kissinger confer in New York.]

At a news conference in San Clemente, Calif., Aug. 23, Mr. Kissinger said that "the decision as to the timing will be made" following the meeting of European foreign ministers.

Blackout on Details of Talk

Nixon, Agnew Confer, Aides Skirt Issue of Resignation

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew met privately for an hour yesterday, presumably to discuss the federal probe into kickbacks allegedly paid to Mr. Agnew.

The White House, which reported the meeting today, would not comment on reports that the Vice-President was considering resigning. However, deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren told a reporter: "The Vice-President has not resigned."

Both Mr. Warren and Marsh Thompson, the Vice-President's press secretary, declined to answer questions about the meeting, the first private get-together between Mr. Nixon and his Vice-President since Sept. 1.

A report in The Washington Post Tuesday said that a senior Republican supporter of the

"We would expect that when the President goes to Europe it will be for a significant, substantive result and not simply on a grand tour," Mr. Kissinger said. American officials are continuing to negotiate with the Europeans on the "substantive" issues involved, and the President does not want to make a commitment on the visit until his negotiators have worked out the most favorable possible agreements.

Few at Debate

Only a few senators were on the floor for the debate that preceded the vote. Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed disappointment at the turnout. While there had never been the "slightest doubt" that Mr. Kissinger would be confirmed, Sen. Fulbright said, he had hoped that there would be opportunity for debate on the nation's foreign policy.

Sen. Fulbright expressed concern that détente with the Soviet Union was "unraveling" and that the Senate was partly to blame, because one of its members had introduced a resolution that could inhibit relaxation of tensions with Moscow.

He was referring to the amendment introduced by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., that would prohibit most-favored-nation tariff treatment, as well as credits and investment guarantees, to any nation limiting free emigration.

Opposition to the nomination was based on lingering dissatisfaction with Mr. Kissinger's role in the unraveling of 13 government officials and four newsmen for "national security" reasons and, in the case of the negative vote by Sen. Jackson, on a foreign policy that he said "makes the needs of our own society secondary to the demands of a growing arsenal of adventures abroad."

Nelson's Stand

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., casting a vote against Mr. Kissinger, said: "I cannot support anyone for a long and influential political office who does not have a strong conviction and a clearly delineated position on the issue of government surveillance of American citizens. Government intrusion upon privacy by wiretap, bugs and personal surveillance threatens the survival of the whole concept of personal privacy, which goes to the very heart of freedom itself."

Before casting his negative vote, Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, expressed reservations about Mr. Kissinger's "insensitivity to individual liberties" and his "power broker" philosophy of international relations marked by a "chilling, chessboard view of the world."

The Foreign Relations Committee had reported to the Senate that Mr. Kissinger's role in the unraveling "did not constitute grounds to bar his confirmation." But it said that it had found "very little, if any, justification" for the national security taps undertaken during Mr. Kissinger's tenure as the President's national security adviser.

Lack of Oxygen Kills Fish in Baltic Sea

KIEL, West Germany, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Hundreds of thousands of fish have died in stretches along the Baltic Sea coast near here through lack of oxygen in the water.

A police spokesman today described the phenomenon, which is expected to continue for several days, as "the greatest catastrophe of its kind in 12 years."

A marine scientist here said the lack of oxygen resulted from the unusually warm and dry summer and was aggravated by recent westerly winds driving oxygen-containing surface water into the open sea.

Money Marts Return to Calm

PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Calm was restored on European currency exchanges today when the Bank of France ordered a freeze on loans that French banks can make to nonresidents.

The move caused the weakened franc to gain in value. The dollar also strengthened sharply.

Story Page 9.

Optimism Fades on Reform Of World Monetary System

NAIROBI, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).

—More than the usual amount of uncertainty about the shape of international monetary reform was in evidence today as finance ministers and central bankers from more than 120 nations began arriving here for the annual joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The optimism about progress on new monetary rules voiced

at last July's meeting of finance ministers in Washington has been toned down.

There is less talk now that the Committee of 20 will make sufficient headway in reforming the world's monetary system to allow the first series of basic agreements to be reached as early as next March or April.

The committee will meet on Sunday to discuss a basic outline—and numerous alternatives—for reshaping the monetary system.

One European central banker, an "optimist" at the July conference, suggested that substantial progress would be required in the Sunday meeting to regain the reform momentum lost since the Washington talks.

Several Years Needed

Many of the finance ministers and central bankers are uncertain how to avoid the impression that their year-long efforts to negotiate monetary reform remain largely in the initial stages. It will take perhaps much longer than the year or two envisioned at the IMF's last annual meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Libya Apologizes After Jets Hit Italy Ship

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP).—French-made Mirages of the Libyan Air Force attacked an Italian warship in international waters 33 miles north of the Libyan coast yesterday, the Defense Ministry said.

The attack occurred a few days after Libyan Navy units had ordered five Italian trawlers to a Libyan port after claiming they were in Libyan waters.

The crews of the five trawlers managed to get the ships out of Libya and return to their home ports at Mazara del Vallo, in southern Sicily. The five captains, however, were held by Libyan police.

The Libyans have seized a number of Italian fishing boats in the past on the grounds that they had entered national waters. The vessels were released after payment of heavy fines.

The Italians have always said the ships were in international waters. The ministry said the corvette had been dispatched to protect Italian fishing boats.

Beirut

Beirut, Sept. 21.—Palestinian commando leaders held a secret conference here this week to deal with the growing dissension in their ranks, it was learned today. Sources in Beirut said the nine-hour meeting, which was not reported by WAPA, the Palestinian news agency, was convened yesterday by guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat to take up the quarrel within the movement stemming from the Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation with Jordan.

One of the topics was said to be the conflict between al-Fatah, the largest of the commando organizations which is headed by Mr. Arafat, and al-Saika, the Syrian-based group led by Zuhair Mohsen.

Both men attended the meeting, which was the first session in many months of the Executive

Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, an overall group of which Mr. Arafat also is chairman.

Discord Deepens

Observers here said the present troubles go far deeper than in the past. The trouble began two months ago when Syria started to confiscate arms shipped to the guerrillas by the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc, according to the Beirut weekly Arab Reports.

Reports from Damascus asserted that the guerrillas had been told to evacuate all bases near that capital and between it and the Lebanese frontier. The commandos were also reported to have been prohibited from using the so-called "Arafat trail" for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Israel expects a renewed American effort to get the Middle East stalemate off dead center later this year.

Although the Israelis harbor mixed feelings about any renewal of political activity that could bring pressure on them, the expected U.S. move has stimulated sentiment within the top leadership that—at least for the sake of its image abroad—Israel should be prepared to adopt a flexible approach toward any American-sponsored initiative.

A number of Israeli leaders have expressed this view privately in recent days, including two ministers who frequently differ on political questions: Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

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Palestinian Leaders Hold Meeting In an Attempt to Halt Dissension

By William J. Coughlin

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Israel Believes U.S. Will Attempt New Peace Effort in Middle East

By Terence Smith

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Cairo

Cairo, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The pragmatic, moderate and conservative Arab leaders who control most of the area between the Nile and the Persian Gulf are fashioning a new kind of solidarity.

Arab unity in the exalted terms of Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, remains as elusive as ever, but events of the last few weeks have brought a new sense of excitement in Cairo, Amman, Beirut and other capitals. There is a feeling that for the first time since the 1967 war, events seem favorable to the Arab cause.

European diplomats believe that the Arabs have strengthened their bargaining power in the political maneuvering expected this fall.

The new Middle East debate

that will start at the United Nations soon will find Israel and the United States more isolated than ever if some African leaders keep promises made to the Arabs at the recent Algiers conference of nonaligned nations.

In addition, the Arabs are grudging for what Mohammed Hassanin Helal, editor of Al-Ahram, the authoritative Cairo newspaper, has called a political confrontation with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief adviser on foreign policy.

The hope here is that in the coming exchanges the Arabs—especially Israel's neighbors, Syria, Jordan and Egypt—will speak with one voice, as never before.

The Syrians, according to informed sources, have said for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

These words were lost on AFL-CIO president George Meany, who said that "these figures are complete proof of the utter incompetence of this administration. Its economic policies are destroying the living standards of millions of American families."

The rise in the price of food was 6.1 percent after seasonal adjustment, the greatest in any one month since 1947. The department started making seasonal adjustments in 1947.

The overall food figures include restaurant prices. For just the food bought in grocery stores, the price rise for the month was

In Underground Press

Solzhenitsyn Will Publish Chapters to Test Copyright

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—Nobel Prize winner Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn said today he has begun underground circulation in the Soviet Union of two unpublished chapters of his banned novel, "The First Circle."

A brief statement by the author made it clear that this was a test of how the government would adhere to the International Copyright Convention.

He said that now that the

Soviet Union has joined the convention he believes his books can be circulated in samizdat (self-publishing) form and at the same time be protected from "arbitrary publication" in the West.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has never authorized the 1968 version of the novel that became a best seller in the West, and the two chapters have not appeared anywhere before. He said only that the chapters were numbered 44 and 88 and titled "In the Open" and "Dialectical Materialism—Advanced View."

The novel deals with the Stalinist purges and prison.

"The Soviet Union's joining of the convention for authors' rights allows one to suppose that the rights of the authors of our country are now protected from arbitrary publication. In this belief, I release these extracts in samizdat," the statement said.

If the material given to samizdat does reach the West, Mr. Solzhenitsyn could demand that the Soviet Union take action against unauthorized publication there.

Presumably, "The First Circle" first reached the West through samizdat or was given to Western publishers by the Soviet Secret Police, who seized a copy of the manuscript along with Mr. Solzhenitsyn's other papers in 1968.

The fact that they were published abroad was used against Mr. Solzhenitsyn when he was expelled from the state-controlled Writers' Union in 1969.

Yesterday, the Soviet Union announced it had set up a "copyright agency" as the sole official channel between Soviet writers and Western publishing houses. While Western authors published here can now expect to receive royalties on their works, the Russians could use their new agency to control publication of Soviet authors in the West.

In an interview last month, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said he had not given any material to samizdat recently "because I feared that pirate publishers would get hold of them."

"But now, according to what they say, the rights of the Soviet writers are solidly protected and, therefore, works can without fear be given to the samizdat and our readers can get to know works not yet rewarded by public printing."

French Scientists Protest

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Nine French scientists, including four Nobel Prize winners, said today that if Soviet government pressure on dissenting Andrei D. Sakharov became intolerable, they would stop all cooperation with Soviet scientists.

In a telegram sent to Mr. Sakharov, who is known as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, the scientists added that the attacks against a man as well known as Mr. Sakharov clearly showed what would be the lot of a simple citizen who tried to speak out on the subject of freedom.

The signatories were Francois Jacob, Nobel Prize winner for medicine; Alfred Kastler, Nobel Prize for physics; Andre Lwoff, Nobel Prize for medicine; Jacques Monod, Nobel Prize for medicine; and Anatole Abramov, Jacques Friedel, Andre Guinier, Francis Perrin and Laurent Schwartz.

Ties With Israel Severed by Togo

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The West African state of Togo has severed ties with Israel, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

Togo said it broke off relations because of Israel's refusal to "immediately withdraw" from occupied Arab territories.

Togo is the seventh African country to sever ties with Israel in the last 30 months. Uganda, Chad, Niger, Congo and Burundi have already cut links with Israel.



SHAPE UP IN CHILE—Santiago youths in front of barbershop after rumor swept capital that new military junta would shave heads of young men with hair considered too long. The junta denied the rumor but the city's barbershops still did a landslide business.

Chile Junta Denies U.S. Role in Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

guarantees for "himself, his family and those people for whom he considered it convenient."

The general added: "The answer from the president was no." Gen. Baeza said he had pleaded with Mr. Allende on the phone not to remain in the palace and "cause the death of people who did not need to die."

But he said Mr. Allende had answered: "Do what you like." Meanwhile, a junta spokesman announced that a hero of the Chilean left known as Comandante Pepe has been captured with 17 of his men while attempting to organize resistance in southern Chile.

The capture of Jose Gregorio Lleno deprives the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of one of its leading activists. This Cuban-inspired movement has led the resistance to last week's military take-over.

The junta spokesman also announced two more executions of alleged extremists. He said the two men were tried by a military tribunal, sentenced to death and

then executed for planning terrorist attacks against officers and their families.

The junta today released four imprisoned Americans held on subversion charges, and plans soon to release two detained Maryland missionaries, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

U.S. Aid Denied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The State Department yesterday

denied persistent reports that the U.S. government had given money to striking truckers and other groups whose violent opposition eventually led to the military overthrow of President Allende.

"Such suggestions are absurd," the department said. "The U.S. government played no part, financial or otherwise, in that strike or in the other stoppages and protests mounted by the opposition to Allende."

Peron Seen Certain Winner In Argentina Voting Sunday

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21 (WP).—Argentina, which suddenly has become the Western Hemisphere's southernmost outpost of democracy, will go to the polls Sunday for the third time in six months. Before March, it had not had an election in a decade.

Juan Peron, 77, with his third

wife, Isabel, on his ticket as vice-presidential candidate, will win a crushing victory over three other presidential candidates. The only question is how big a margin the 14 million eligible voters will give the venerable populist, who in the past was considered by many to be a fascist dictator.

It is the culmination of a classic political comeback. Gen. Peron was elected by a big majority in 1946, after seizing effective power earlier in a putsch, and again in 1952. Three years later, he fell to a coup. Despite his exile, deprivation of his followers' rights and subsequent military take-overs, the Peronists retained faith in his ultimate return.

But since they had already elected a stand-in for Gen. Peron in March and a compliant Congress supported the stand-in in a runoff the following month, the Peronist movement this time has seemed to suffer from campaign fatigue.

The Sept. 11 coup in neighboring Chile has drawn much attention from Gen. Peron in recent days and given impetus to the campaign issue of anti-Americanism.

Gen. Peron set the tone, saying that while he was without proof, he was certain that the United States was behind the overthrow of Chile's President Salvador Allende.

For all the changes in democratic fortunes in the three southernmost nations—Uruguay and Chile lost their solid electoral traditions just as Argentina was creating one—the military here has only pulled back, not out.

The evidence since the election six months ago suggests that the armed forces will at least remain an arbiter of public life.

And while Gen. Peron's electoral percentage could climb into the 60s, the recent events show that there is a deep belief in the surface allegiance to the leader.

The divisive issue is the one that was bound up in the downfall of Mr. Allende: whether proletarian socialism is the proper goal, and, if so, how fast it should come.

Drug Chase at Sea

MIAMI, Sept. 21 (AP).—More than eight tons of marijuana, worth an estimated \$5 million, were seized by the Coast Guard Wednesday after a chase on high seas that ended in the Bahamas, authorities said.

The Coast Guard said that a 43-foot fishing boat had surrendered near Anguilla Cay, Bahamas. Two Miami men were arrested.

Marines Quit Thailand

BANGKOK, Sept. 21 (AP).—A marine lowered the American flag at Nam Phong Air Base today as the last of the 2,100 marines stationed here left Thailand.

The departure of the marines concluded three weeks of withdrawal activity which began Aug. 30. It reduced U.S. troop strength in Thailand to fewer than 40,000 men and about 400 planes.

1 Dead, 20 Stranded In British Rainstorms

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A woman drowned and 20 persons were trapped on roofs today as heavy rainstorms lashed London and southeast England. Roads were blocked, trains delayed and homes flooded.

In Westgate-on-Sea, a southeast coast resort, police frogmen recovered the body of a 73-year-old woman, drowned after eight-foot-deep floodwaters swept the town and inundated her basement apartment. In the same area, police and firemen in a fleet of rescue craft tore slates from roofs to reach people trapped in their attics.

Arabs' Rapprochement Gives Birth to Feeling of Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

the first time that they accept the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, as a basis for a peace settlement.

Until now the Syrians, like Libya, Algeria and other radical Arab governments, had rejected the resolution, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories and for a just and lasting peace, as implied recognition of Israel.

The most important recent developments are these:

● King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, in a new alliance with President Anwar Sadat, has given large-scale financial assistance to Egypt, promised political support in Washington for Egypt's refusal to negotiate the surrender of any part of the Sinai Peninsula and made it possible for Mr. Sadat to turn down Col. Qadhafi's request for the immediate merger of Egypt and Libya.

● Egypt and Syria have decided to resume diplomatic relations with Jordan, and the three countries have agreed in principle to restore the eastern Arab front against Israel by resuming military coordination.

In exchange, King Hussein proclaimed an amnesty for Jordanian political prisoners and agreed to bury his proposal for a special status for the East Bank of the Jordan River.

● The Saudis and other oil-rich countries have begun to use their oil and financial resources as political assets in the conflict with Israel.

It is thought here that the Arabs already have destroyed a principal pillar of American policy in the Middle East—the assumption, that conservative regimes around the Gulf could be isolated forever from the Arab-Israeli conflict and that adequate oil supplies from the Middle East always would be assured.

The chain of events was set off by Mr. Sadat last spring after he came to the conclusion that Washington and Moscow would accept statements in the Middle East and abandon the area to the status quo. He then launched his campaign to harness political and economic support in the Arab world.

The key element in all this, Arab diplomats say, is that it implies a long-term political approach to a settlement with Israel, as opposed to a rush into military confrontation. Oil is the long-term weapon. So is the use of the financial resources of the

Gulf countries to put pressure on the United States.

Yet the average Egyptian's bitterness over continued Israeli occupation of Sinai is so deep and pervasive that a long-term policy alone would be regarded as abandonment. The Egyptian government, therefore, keeps the idea of military confrontation alive: the reactivation of the eastern front is more important to Cairo than it is to King Hussein, who refuses to budge from his past public statements that all talk of war is unrealistic.

The leaders of the Palestinian guerrillas, having tried in vain to prevent Syrian and Egyptian reconciliation with King Hussein, are seen by many observers as the losers in the new trend.

Palestinian Commandos Meet In Effort to Stop Dissension

(Continued from Page 1)

movement of supplies between Syria and Lebanon.

Beirut's Al Nahar newspaper said other topics at the meeting included the future role of the Palestine Liberation Army, information policy on the Jordanian reconciliation and a decision to resume commando operations in the framework of the PLO.

"No one is denying the conflict between Fatah and the Syrian-backed al-Saika, which appeared to be seeking an alliance outside the PLO," the Arab World newsletter said today.

The publication said the Salqa move was motivated by the fact that it is outnumbered inside the PLO by a growing alliance between Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front.

These organizations all are opposed to the new cordial relations of Syria and Egypt with Jordan. The naming of the ALP as a member of the group together with earlier reports that Mr. Arafat wanted to move the Palestine Liberation Army from Syria to Iraq, heightened speculation that the guerrilla leader has decided to cast his lot with Baghdad instead of Damascus.

Salqa, which has the firm backing of the Syrian government, was believed to be seeking alliance with the PFLP-general

Tunisia Father Of 40 Forms An Orchestra

TUNIS, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—President Habib Bourguiba, in an appeal for more effective family planning in Tunisia, told a meeting here that one man had been able to form a full orchestra from his 40 children.

The man lived in the western Sahara town of Marrakech, the president told a meeting of provincial governors yesterday.

"He is the father of 40 children borne to him by four wives with whom he has created a complete orchestra," President Bourguiba said.

Moscow Is Said To End Jamming Of Israeli Radio

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union appears to have stopped jamming Israeli radio broadcasts beamed there, the newspaper Haaretz reported today.

The powerful Soviet interference teaming had been directed against Israeli broadcasts in Russian, Yiddish, Georgian and Hebrew languages for 14 months.

The jamming stopped a few days ago, Haaretz said that reports from Europe indicated. The move followed similar Soviet action to end the jamming of radio transmissions from Western countries.

However, a group of Soviet émigrés said on their arrival today that they had been unable to receive the Israeli broadcasts up to their departure two days ago.

Egyptian Plan To Break Suez Truce Reported

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (AP).—Egypt has secretly alerted the Palestinian guerrillas that it plans to break the three-year-old Middle East cease-fire soon, the Lebanese newspaper Al Nahar reported today.

The plan was discussed in an emergency session of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization here yesterday, the paper said.

It said the guerrilla leadership has been told to "stand by for a large-scale but timely" limited military operation "Egypt intends to wage on the Suez Canal front."

The guerrillas were told the purpose of the "impendent operation" was to "generate U.S. pressure on Israel to soften its obstinate stand" on the Middle East, the paper said.

Brezhnev Leaves Sofia

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, arrived in Tashkent today on a flight from Sofia, Tass news agency said.

Israel Expects U.S. Attempt To End Mideast Stalemate

(Continued from Page 1)

ican proposals will help to improve Israel's image abroad.

Rather tardily, they have come to appreciate that that image has suffered of late, particularly in Europe.

The world is getting annoyed with us," observed one government official who recently returned from an international conference in Europe. "I could sense the impatience in conversations I had with other delegates. They see us—wrongly, I think—as truculent, unbending, unwilling to compromise. It's important for us to change that image."

One opportunity will come Oct. 1, when Premier Golda Meir is scheduled to address the Consultative Assembly of the 15-nation Council of Europe in Strasbourg. She is expected to make a major effort to explain the motives behind Israel's current policies.

Although they seem prepared to cooperate in a new American effort and anxious to persuade the world of their flexibility, there appears to be little significant change in the basic Israeli negotiating position.

The Israelis cling steadfastly to their refusal to return to the borders that prevailed before the June, 1967, war—a condition the Egyptians insist upon before they will enter peace talks.

One proposal attributed to Gen. Dayan has been reported recently in the Hebrew press. It is a slightly more generous version of the settlement involving a partial Israeli withdrawal and reopening of the Suez Canal that the defense minister first surfaced three years ago and the Egyptians subsequently rejected.

Under the new version, Israel reportedly would be willing to withdraw halfway across Sinai and permit a small force of Egyptians to cross the canal. Egyptian sovereignty over the whole of Sinai would be unaffected by the move, which would be acknowledged to be the first stage of a phased agreement.

Opposed Crossing

In the past, Israel has expressed willingness to withdraw only a few kilometers from the canal and has vigorously opposed any crossing of the waterway by Egyptian troops.

For all the American enthusiasm for resumption of contacts, the Israelis remain skeptical about the prospects of luring the Arab states, especially Egypt, into productive talks in the foreseeable future. The assessment here is that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, concentrating for the present on building a new Arab alliance between the so-called frontline states and the more distant, oil-producing nations such as Saudi Arabia.

But at the same time, they concede that Secretary of State-designate Henry A. Kissinger has had considerable success in the past in overcoming "deadlocks of communication."

Dalai Lama, Pope to Meet

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Dalai Lama, Tibetan Buddhist's spiritual leader, will meet with Pope Paul VI Sept. 30, the Vatican announced today. It will be the first such meeting in history.

The 38-year-old Dalai Lama fled to India from Tibet 14 years ago. He has resided in exile in India ever since.

Optimism Fades on Reform Of World Monetary System

(Continued from Page 1)

In September, 1972, to complete the task.

A U.S. source said that when the Committee of 20 deputies concluded an unproductive work session in Paris earlier this month, there was a feeling that the deputies "should lay it all out" at Nairobi and not attempt to paste together a "public relations" document as a proposed draft of reforms.

It is expected that the Committee of 20 ministers, after meeting Sunday behind closed doors, will make public a document indicating in what areas agreements are likely to be reached first and enumerating different views on the key issues that will have to be debated further.

In Washington, last July, the committee agreed only that the world's monetary system should

have a new set of rules keyed to "stable but flexible" exchange rates, and that "temporary" floating rates should be accepted as part of the international rules.

Focus on Aid

With a major breakthrough on monetary reform unlikely to come at Nairobi, more attention probably will be given to aid for poorer nations.

The United States and other aid-donating countries will meet tomorrow. They will consider pledging \$4.5 billion to the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate.

World Bank officials believe an agreement "in principle" can be achieved on these pledges before the end of next week. U.S. officials have said they might be willing to provide one-third of the total.

WEATHER

	° F	° C	Wind
ALABAMA	20	68	Fair
ALASKA	14	57	Fair
ARIZONA	25	77	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	25	77	Fair
CALIFORNIA	28	82	Fair
COLORADO	28	82	Fair
CONNECTICUT	28	82	Fair
DELAWARE	28	82	Fair
FLORIDA	28	82	Fair
GEORGIA	28	82	Fair
ILLINOIS	28	82	Fair
INDIANA	28	82	Fair
IOWA	28	82	Fair
KANSAS	28	82	Fair
KENTUCKY	28	82	Fair
LOUISIANA	28	82	Fair
MAINE	28	82	Fair
MARYLAND	28	82	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	28	82	Fair
MICHIGAN	28	82	Fair
MINNESOTA	28	82	Fair
MISSISSIPPI	28	82	Fair
MISSOURI	28	82	Fair
MONTANA	28	82	Fair
NEBRASKA	28	82	Fair
NEVADA	28	82	Fair
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	82	Fair
NEW JERSEY	28	82	Fair
NEW MEXICO	28	82	Fair
NEW YORK	28	82	Fair
NORTH CAROLINA	28	82	Fair
NORTH DAKOTA	28	82	Fair
OHIO	28	82	Fair
OKLAHOMA	28	82	Fair
OREGON	28	82	Fair
PENNSYLVANIA	28	82	Fair
RHODE ISLAND	28	82	Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	82	Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	28	82	Fair
TENNESSEE	28	82	Fair
TEXAS	28	82	Fair
UTAH	28	82	Fair
VIRGINIA	28	82	Fair
WASHINGTON	28	82	Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	28	82	Fair
WISCONSIN	28	82	Fair
WYOMING	28	82	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard, 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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MAUPINTOUR TRAVEL ADVENTURES!

In Military Procurement Bill

Senate Votes to Cut Number Of GI Servants for Top Brass

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The Senate, opening what is expected to be a bitter debate on the \$20.5 billion military procurement bill, voted 73 to 2 yesterday to cut back the use of enlisted men as houseboys and personal servants for generals and admirals.

Disputes over the Trident nuclear submarine and the levels of U.S. forces overseas are the two key policy issues in the bill. The Armed Services Committee already has taken \$1.5 billion out of the President's overall \$22 billion authorization request, but a block of senators led by Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., chairman of the Armed Services Research and Development subcommittee, wants further cuts.

The President has warned that

he will veto any defense bill making substantial slashes in his requests, but Pentagon critics say part of the defense budget represents an attempt to speed up needed weapons or to insist on development of marginally needed weapons in an elusive quest for military "superiority" over Russia.

In the bill's first vote, the Senate slashed the number of enlisted men who may be used as houseboys and personal servants by high military brass from 1,105 approved by the House to 218.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., wanted to cut out all use of enlisted men for these purposes, but he settled for the compromise 218 figure, which let members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have three servants each, four-star officers, two each, and three-star officers, one each.

Major disputes are expected on Sen. McIntyre's amendment to slow down the development of the new Trident nuclear submarine system by two years, reducing this year's authorization from the requested \$1.2 billion to \$884.4 million; and an anticipated amendment by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, to force a 50 percent reduction in U.S. overseas troop levels during the next three years.

Sen. Mansfield's amendment, offered twice in 1970 and 1971, has lost by about 2-to-1 margins on both occasions. The White House has opposed the measure.

Other amendments cutting back funds for a variety of other weapons also are on tap. In addition, as a form of legal "insurance," Senators Frank Church, D., Idaho, and Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., are considering seeking insertion in the bill of a provision permanently banning the use of all U.S. combat activities in Indochina. The existing provision of law barring funds for any combat after Aug. 15, unless approved by Congress, will expire Sept. 30.

The only administration attempt at a countermove to restore funds slashed by the Armed Services Committee is expected on an amendment by Sen. Howard Cannon, D., Nev. It would restore \$500 million that the Armed Services Committee cut on procurement of the F-14 fighter.

Underlying the dispute on the cuts is a different view of how the United States and Russia stack up as military opponents. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., developing themes also cited by the Pentagon, told the Senate as debate began yesterday that the last year or so has seen "a startling increase in Soviet strategic power."

Sen. Jackson further charged that U.S. credits and trade deals with the Soviet Union may well be allowing the Russians to spend more on their weapons, while relieving domestic pressures with U.S. grains.

But Senators Stuart Symington, D., Mo., acting Armed Services Committee chairman, and Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., responded that the United States has more than enough retaliatory forces to deter any Soviet attack and need not rush hastily into accelerated developments that are wasteful.

In other congressional activity, a House Science subcommittee yesterday approved a bill that calls for a "voluntary" changeover by the United States to the metric system of weights and measures within 10 years.

The bill emphasizes that the changeover would be voluntary but envisages that, as more and more groups in the country switch to the new system, the rest of the nation would have to follow.

Court Strikes Chicago Ban on Transvestites

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP).—A circuit court judge has ruled that a city ordinance forbidding men to dress as women or women as men is unconstitutional.

Judge Jack I. Sperling said yesterday that the ordinance violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

"We're concerned with serious crimes here—murder, rape, aggravated battery," Judge Sperling said in his decision. "I don't believe cases like this should be in the courts at all. We don't care whether people wear lipstick or rouge on their faces or what their style of clothing or hairdo may be."

14 Nations Agree To Anti-Pollution Treaty in Europe

PARIS, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Delegates from 14 West European nations ended a conference on pollution here today after agreeing to draw up a treaty on controlling waste products emptied from the shore into the sea.

They also agreed in principle to create a watchdog commission to gather information on breaches of the international rules, which would be punished under national laws.

Jean-Pierre Cabotat of the French Foreign Ministry, who chaired the five-day meeting, said officials probably would meet here again in December to draw up a treaty, which could go into effect in about a year's time.

Among the products expected to be controlled are compounds of cadmium and mercury, plastics and other floating materials. Products suspected of causing cancer might also be included. The treaty would harmonize existing national laws.

Taking part in the conference were Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Italy and Finland participated as observers.

Peru, Romania Accord

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Peru and Romania agreed here Wednesday to form two mixed companies to build a machinery and tool factory and the other to exploit mineral reserves in the Andes Mountains.

Democrats Say Any Stand-In For Agnew Should Quit in '76

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—House Democratic leaders reportedly have made plans to insist, if Vice-President Agnew leaves office before his term expires, that his successor must pledge not to seek election as president in 1976.

Authoritative members of Congress said yesterday that the contingency plans were discussed at a private meeting yesterday between the House leaders and a group of Democratic freshmen in the office of Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla.

"The will of the leadership, as expressed to the freshmen, was to strive for a stand-in vice-president who would be committed to bypass the 1976 election," one participant said.

The discussion was prompted by reports—vigorously disputed by associates of the Vice-President—that Mr. Agnew was considering resigning and by Democratic concern over the political complications of the method for choosing a mid-term vice-president.

Rule of Succession

The 25th Amendment to the Constitution, which took effect in 1967, stipulates that, when there is a vacancy in the vice-presidency, the president must nominate a candidate who is subject to confirmation by a majority vote in both houses of Congress.

"We're not going to be a party to picking somebody who is going to run against us three years from

now," one of the Democratic officials said.

His concern was underscored yesterday by Robert Strauss, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who said that if President Nixon should be required to select a new vice-president, he should avoid a "tricky, treacherous situation" by choosing a "nonpresidential" person.

Speculation about Mr. Agnew's possible resignation or impeachment and removal from office has been a principal topic in the White House and elsewhere because of a federal grand jury investigation into allegations that Mr. Agnew, as executive of Baltimore County or Maryland's governor, and other Maryland politicians had received kickbacks from contractors doing business with the state.

Some senior White House officials are said to have been suggesting in private conversations in the last few days that it might be best for the Vice-President to resign and give Mr. Nixon the opportunity to choose a successor.

Gerald L. Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, insisted again yesterday that the President was not seeking to apply any pressure on Mr. Agnew to leave office. He said that he could "absolutely deny" a report in The Washington Post that a White House official had suggested that Mr. Agnew's departure could give Mr. Nixon the opportunity to set a new tone for his administration.



Helmets riot police with tear-gas guns facing large crowd of demonstrators in downtown Naples.

Pot Smoking Seen Risk for Auto Drivers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—There is substantial evidence that marijuana use can cause automobile accidents but the question of long-term health effects remains unresolved, according to a new government study.

The report, by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said drivers using marijuana had slower reaction times, made more mistakes and had more difficulty seeing than those who were not.

"There is sufficient evidence at this time to justify the warning that even social doses of marijuana may impair performance sufficiently to lead to motor vehicle accidents," the study said.

As far as general health is concerned, it said there is little evidence to support suggestions that marijuana increases the possibility of genetic damage, birth defects or chromosomal abnormalities. But it said that, despite the lack of such evidence, the use of marijuana during pregnancy was unwise.

There is some evidence suggesting that marijuana use can result in psychiatric complications although these appear to be more common among persons with a previous history of psychological difficulties or those taking large doses to which they are not accustomed, the report said.

The study was the department's third annual "Marijuana and Health" report to Congress.

U.S. Lifts Curbs On Feed Exports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Commerce Department today announced it is lifting the remaining controls on exports of agricultural products, including soybeans, cottonseed and live-stock feed, effective Oct. 1.

The action, which was expected, means that exporters no longer must obtain government licenses for these products. Export controls were imposed on soybeans and other agricultural products during the summer because heavy foreign demand was driving up domestic prices and aggravating the country's inflation problems.

Commerce Secretary Frederick D. Dent said the department was advised by Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butte "that this year's crops of all commodities have excellent prospects and that he concurs in the decontrol action."

Canada Restores Duty On Beef, Live Cattle

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 (AP).—The tariff on beef and live cattle imported into Canada is being reinstated at midnight, Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan announced today.

The tariff, three cents a pound on beef and 1 1/2 cents a pound on live cattle, was eliminated in February to encourage beef imports.

Mr. Whelan said the recent U.S. freeze on beef prices, now ended, produced a distortion in the Canadian market and cattle-men must be given confidence they can produce at a profit in Canada.

Admiral to Represent Nixon at King's Rites

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Nixon has named retired Adm. Arleigh A. Burke as head of a delegation representing him at the funeral of King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden Sept. 25.

The delegation also includes Rep. Albert Johnson, R., Pa.; former U.S. Ambassador to Sweden, Jerome Holland; Franklin S. Forsberg, an executive vice-president of the publishing firm of Holt-Rinehart and Winston; and Arthur Olson, chargé d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm.

Mercy Mission Suspends The Cod War

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Iceland and Britain temporarily shelved their so-called cod war today to join in a search for an Icelandic trawler missing for 48 hours within Iceland's old 12-mile fishing limit, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

When news of the trawler's disappearance was broadcast, the Charybdis, a British frigate cruising in the area, offered its help and the Icelandic authorities accepted it, the ministry spokesman said.

"The British and Icelandic naval vessels are usually in touch with one another," he said. "The war has stopped while they all look for this little vessel," which is believed to have one man aboard.

British warships were ordered to protect British trawlers earlier this year after Iceland unilaterally declared a 50-mile limit that would have denied the British ships their traditional fishing grounds.

Philippines Frees 700 Seized in Emergency

MANILA, Sept. 21 (AP).—Philippine Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered the release of about 700 persons detained under martial law proclaimed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos a year ago, it was reported today.

Among those sent home from the various detention camps were Emilio Osmena, grandson of Philippine Commonwealth President Sergio Osmena, and Jesus Cabarlas Jr., a businessman and son-in-law of former Sen. Sergio Osmena Jr.

Military officials earlier said 8,000 persons, including politicians, students and common criminals, originally were arrested under martial law.

NASA Surgeon Elected

MUNICH, Sept. 21 (AP).—NASA chief surgeon Charles A. Berry was elected president of the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine at its 21st congress that ended here today.

CIA Seeking to Cut 100 Pages Of Book About Its Activities

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The Central Intelligence Agency is seeking to expunge 100 pages of a 350-page book about the agency's operations in the United States and abroad, attorneys for the authors said yesterday.

The book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," was written by a former CIA analyst, Victor Marchetti, and John Marks, a former State Department intelligence officer and U.S. Senate aide.

Melvin Wolf, an attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union, who is working on the case, said he was informed by a CIA official that the agency, acting under a court injunction, would seek to eliminate nearly a fifth of the manuscript.

Mr. Wolf identified the CIA official as John Warner, the agency's general counsel. A spokesman for the agency acknowledged that Mr. Warner is currently negotiating the terms of publication with Mr. Wolf but that details could not be disclosed. "There definitely are security problems," the CIA spokesman said.

Another CIA official has said that "there are very serious security problems" posed by the manuscript in its present form. Mr. Marchetti insisted that

Strikes in Rest of Italy

Naples Unemployed Wreck Office, Battle With Police

NAPLES, Sept. 21 (AP).—Jobless Neapolitans clashed with police and wrecked the city's employment office today in the second day of disorders stemming from the cholera outbreak.

No one was hospitalized with cholera symptoms from midnight to noon, the longest such stretch in the 29-day outbreak. But the city's economic troubles were driving thousands to despair.

The unemployed gathered in front of the employment office about noon and forced their way in. They mobbed employees and threw furniture and papers into the street below. Others outside pelted policemen with stones.

About the same time, small groups of panicked police patrols in the north. Automakers Fiat in Turin and Alfa-Romeo in Milan faced demands for better working conditions and wage increases. Production at both companies has been disrupted by scattered strikes.

Neo-Fascists Protest

A delegation of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, including members of parliament and city councilors, went to the police station later to protest police "intervention" in the demonstration.

Yesterday, a crowd mobbed a government official as he drove through the streets. A group of mussel raisers and peddlers, left without work in the anti-cholera campaign, assaulted the car and battled police. Four were arrested and six policemen were injured. Mussels raised in the polluted waters of the Bay of Naples have been blamed for the cholera outbreak and the mussel beds have been destroyed.

In the rest of Italy today, labor conflicts and union agitation over the military coup in Chile combined to bring about work stoppages in virtually all sectors.

Communist and non-Communist unions joined in calling a 15-minute general strike to show solidarity with the overthrown Marxist government of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende. Trains stopped for only five minutes.

Urban transport was halted for three hours in the morning throughout the country. Italy's 150,000 city bus workers are seeking higher wages, a new labor contract and nationalization of

U.S. Lists Unfair Practices That Aid Foreign Airlines

By Robert E. Dallos

(this is not allowed in the United States), leaving U.S. lines to rely on independent—often marginal—marketing arrangements.

Foreign airlines sometimes violate international agreements by paying excessive commissions to travel agents, giving away free or discounted tickets, providing extra stopover and group privileges, upgrading passengers to first class and failing to collect overweight baggage fees.

Governments often have severe currency controls which prevent U.S. carriers from sending home the revenues from the tickets they do sell in foreign countries.

U.S. carriers are often required to use designated ground services, airport and catering facilities often owned by the foreign carrier, sometimes getting overpriced and poor service.

Unfair But Legal

Some of the foreign practices are clearly in violation of bilateral agreements with the United States. Others, while considered unfair by Washington and by U.S. airlines, are not illegal.

Aside from legality, however, such policies are creating a serious economic situation for U.S. air carriers operating abroad.

But Washington is about to fight back. The airlines are seeking congressional legislation and CAB regulations which would give the government sufficient clout to stem such practices either through negotiations or by retaliatory measures.

"I don't think the history of transportation suggests that any foreign country is ever going to do anything for the United States voluntarily," Stanley Gewirtz, a Pan Am vice-president, said.

"These foreign governments have a schizoid interest in their airlines. They don't care about profitability of their airlines. They care about the American dollar. They are not going to be nice to us if we simply lie down and let them walk all over us. We have to kick them in the rear."

The contribution to the U.S. imbalance of payments is severe. Last year the overseas operations of all U.S. airlines brought in revenues of \$928 million, while American passengers paid \$1,488 billion to the foreign airlines—a \$560-million gap.

© Los Angeles Times.

Chrysler Plans Layoffs in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Chrysler today announced plans for widespread layoffs among its more than 23,000 British car workers.

The announcement was the American-owned firm's reply to a decision by 1,000 workers at Chrysler's Linwood plant in Renfrewshire today to continue a two-week-old strike.

A Chrysler statement said the layoff plans followed its warning last week that unless production at Linwood resumed, "we would be losing \$1 million a day in revenue" and would need "immediate steps to reduce the costs substantially."

Las Vegas Hotel Fire

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Firemen evacuated several hundred persons from the multimillion-dollar Caesar's Palace Hotel yesterday when fire broke out on the seventh floor of a high-rise tower. About 100 rooms were damaged by smoke. There were no serious injuries.

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The Vice-Presidency

It is a measure of the strangeness of the times that so many things once deemed exotic or unthinkable have become the common currency of public talk. One subject in this category is the possibility that Vice-President Agnew might resign. Speculation has been fueled by the skeptical, not to say cynical, atmosphere which now prevails, and by the absence of hard facts, either about Mr. Agnew's own state of mind, or about the views and pressures being exerted at the White House or, most important, about the precise nature of the allegations involving the Vice-President which are now under investigation in Baltimore.

Given all of those unknowns, a judgment on whether Mr. Agnew should resign is both premature and unjustifiable. And yet the issue is upon us, if only because the possibility is being fiercely debated in public as well as in private. Like it or not, an unprecedented event—the possibility of having to replace a vice-president in mid-term—has emerged as a contingency which, however remote, deserves serious contemplation.

Under normal circumstances, the selection of vice-presidential candidates is the most haphazard and arbitrary process in American politics—and yet one of the most portentous. Vice-presidential nominees often turn out to be more than just running mates. Three of the last five U.S. presidents have come to that office via the vice-presidency, either on the death of the incumbent president or through nomination and election to the presidency after having been elevated to public prominence by service in the second post. One-third of all American presidents had prior service as vice-president. Yet, in the usual course of events—in the frenzy and sleeplessness of national political conventions—vice-presidential candidates are chosen in the worst of ways, usually at the whim or calculation of a presidential nominee, often in response to transient political demands, and sometimes with all too little knowledge of a candidate's background and fitness for the job.

Under the extraordinary circumstances of a mid-term vacancy, the process would be governed by the 25th Amendment, but that is a skeleton clause which has not been fleshed out by law or precedent. It provides: "Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority of both Houses of Congress."

Since this amendment was ratified only six years ago and has never been used, President Nixon—if required to make such a nomination—would be acting in a formless field without the guidance which history and tradition can provide. Yet the President's choice, and the manner of choosing, could have a powerful impact on American politics

and the future course of the country for years to come. To begin with, a sitting president would be selecting his own replacement in the event he were unable to complete his present term. Beyond that, he might well be selecting his successor, or at least a future president, given the record of past vice-presidents for moving on to the presidency. It is axiomatic that any potential Republican presidential candidate so favored by Mr. Nixon under these circumstances would have a tremendous advantage in the contest for the nomination in 1976. But the singling out of such a candidate, particularly a controversial figure, with little advance consultation and with only perfunctory congressional deliberation in an atmosphere of "national emergency," could further disillusion and embitter a public afflicted by a sense that government is already far too remote, unresponsive and irresponsible. This, in itself, would argue strongly for the selection of an elder statesman without presidential ambitions or of a unifying figure named only after frank and extensive consultation with many party leaders.

Much could depend, in other words, on such political factors as which phone calls Mr. Nixon decided to make, and to take, before settling on a nominee, and on the attitude and pace with which he approaches the problem of arriving at his choice. Much could also turn on how the Congress—especially a Congress controlled by the opposition party—handled the nomination. The sobering fact is that the Congress, which has procedures for almost everything else, has no rules at all for considering a vice-presidential nomination. How should the qualifications of a nominee—his fitness to assume the presidency—be evaluated? Who should interrogate the nominee? Should a special committee be created in each House? How long should floor debate proceed? Such elementary procedural matters will no doubt have to be settled at some point, either by the 93d Congress or a future one.

The course of prudence and responsibility would be to begin working out these matters now, so that whenever any president and any Congress have to deal with the first mid-term vice-presidential vacancy, the ground rules will already have been set. A failure to anticipate such contingencies and to weigh alternatives candidly can only compound the likelihood of political mischief, emotionalism and arbitrary acts at what could be a critical juncture in our national life. At the very least, if the vice-presidential contingency now before us should become a reality, the public and the Congress would deserve something better than a summary decision handed down in a way which forecloses the freest possible play of the political process.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

European Voice

A chronic complaint of the present administration—that it wants to converse with "Europe" but cannot find any common European interlocutor—may be moving toward at least temporary relief, in preparation for an oft-discussed European tour by President Nixon late this year.

Meeting informally in Copenhagen last week, the nine foreign ministers of the expanded Common Market found more common language on more general principles than the European continent has heard in a long time. Not all of it is exactly what Mr. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger had wished to hear, but as a start it probably is more promising than they had dared to hope.

The key factor was the unexpected readiness of France to join in preparing a common stance toward the future transatlantic relationship. Ironically, it may well have been Mr. Nixon's problems at Watergate that gave Paris the incentive to brush up the welcome mat; President Pompidou is said to be deeply nervous about the implications of an immobilized American presidency, the opportunities for a resurgence of congressional power that could lead to precipitous withdrawal of American troops and a rigid nationalistic stand on trade and tariff issues. If, as widely believed, a presidential tour would help Mr. Nixon rise above the odors of Watergate, then the French seemed eager to help the project along.

What the French and other European allies could not contemplate was Mr. Kissinger's wish that all outstanding issues—

defense matters as well as trade, monetary and energy questions—be discussed together, in what the French have chosen to call "a package deal."

Institutional and jurisdictional problems are cited for the necessity of breaking defense questions off from the other political and economic issues, but the real reason seems to be the European awareness that, given the Continent's still-total dependence on the American nuclear umbrella and troop contingents, any linkage of these issues would make the American bargaining position too formidable.

However, a hopeful sentiment is growing among influential Europeans that at the very least the West European countries could manage to cover the entire \$1.5-billion foreign currency cost of maintaining the American garrison, instead of less than half that amount now covered through offset arrangements. Such an offer, with its vivid benefits to the U.S. balance of payments, could have significant impact on the troubled transatlantic atmosphere.

As it is now, in the words of Walter Laqueur, "Americans are losing patience with Europe, and more and more Europeans come to believe that America can no longer be relied upon as far as the defense of Europe is concerned." In itself a presidential tour cannot reverse these malignant trends, but if it would serve as the occasion for locating an articulate European voice, then the much-vaunted Year of Europe might amount to something after all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 22, 1898
PHILADELPHIA—Gen. Miles states that according to present arrangements, the following garrisons are to be provided for the permanent occupation of the newly-acquired territory. In Cuba there will be about 50,000 troops; in the Philippines 20,000; in Puerto Rico 14,000 and in Honolulu 4,000. As for Cuba, it is not expected that the troops will be moved before the end of October, by which time the fever danger will have decreased.

Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1923
NEW YORK—The jubilation was great among New York fans yesterday, when the wire brought in the news from the Middle West that the Yankees had downed the St. Louis Browns by a score of 8 to 3, and thereby clinched the American League pennant for the third successive year. And if the Giants go on as they have been, New York will have the World Series to itself, also for the third straight year. Sam Jones was the winner, his 30th of the year.



If Agnew Resigns—Nixon and Connally?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Two leading Democrats are now on record as saying that if Vice-President Agnew resigns or is removed, President Nixon should have no trouble in choosing Agnew's successor and getting the Democratic-controlled Congress to approve the President's personal choice.

Gov. Wendell Ford of Kentucky, chairman of the Democratic Governors' caucus, has said that "the Congress, of course, should scrutinize the selection, but on balance, the President should have the choice."

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss agreed, saying: "I believe the people would see this as the President's responsibility," though he later urged that Nixon, in the event he does name a new vice-president, choose a "non-presidential" person.

Nevertheless, as events seem to be moving, we may be at the beginning of a process in which former Gov. John Connally of Texas could replace Agnew as vice-president and emerge as the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, with a good chance of beating the divided Democrats in 1976.

Cynical But Logical
From the President's point of view, the replacement of Agnew by Connally would be cynical but logical. He admires Connally for his brassy confidence, good looks, political cunning, and emotional eloquence. Both were poor boys who made good, but Connally has the courage of Nixon's convictions, shares Nixon's conservative philosophy and love of power, and is more comfortable than Nixon in the worlds of business and politics.

All this has convinced men close to the President, and other Republican leaders such as Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, that Connally will be the President's choice if Agnew steps aside. And while the Vice-President may not choose to accommodate the President by doing so, the fact is that nobody knows what the odds may be in Agnew's case, and the leading politicians here are now analyzing the political consequences of a Connally nomination, while of course denying that they are doing anything of the sort.

The White House says the President has no contingency plan for the replacement of Agnew. The Democrats claim they have not been discussing the problem. Almost everybody defends the principle of presumed innocence. Connally says he is not running for anything and wants only to be the best cattle breeder in America. And there is about as much truth in these statements as in all the others.

The truth is that Agnew has not only been gravely weakened, but virtually destroyed, by leaks and premature publicity even before the evidence against him could be weighed by the Baltimore grand jury.

Avoiding Test
At least some of the President's supporters think Agnew's resignation would help the President by avoiding a test on whether the Vice-President can be tried before impeachment, an awkward constitutional problem in the President's own case. And politically, it would give the President the chance to put Connally in the forefront of presidential politics only a few months after Connally joined the GOP.

From the point of view of the Democrats, however, it is hard to see why, with their majorities in both houses of Congress, they would casually go along with Gov. Ford of Kentucky. For confirming Connally as vice-president would increase the chances that they would have to run against him in 1976, and this could be the most critical decision of that campaign for, while the Big Texan may be one of the worst diplomats around these days, he is probably the best politician and the best public speaker in the whole crowd.

More seriously, from the public's point of view, after almost a decade of wheeler-dealer politics under Presidents Johnson and Nixon, one has to wonder where the public interest lies in giving a big edge to John Connally, who has all Lyndon Johnson's bad qualities, and few of Lyndon's good qualities.

There is no doubt that he is a formidable candidate in a field of aging losers, and has every right to make his run through the primaries and try to take over control of the Republican party and challenge his former Democratic buddies in the general election.

But this is not the same as allowing the President, who still faces grave constitutional questions himself in the courts, to choose a new vice-president without the expressed will of the party, and shove him ahead of

Govs. Rockefeller and Reagan, and the other Republican hopefuls.

Sudden and Unfair

This not only seems a little sudden and unfair to many Republicans, who want Agnew to stay on and other Republicans who prefer Rockefeller or Reagan to Connally, but it is arousing many Democrats to challenge the presidential choice thesis and insist that if the Congress must vote on a new vice-president, it should have an interim appointment

like Chief Justice Burger, who would not be a presidential candidate in 1976.

Getting the Democrats together on anything these days, however, is a problem if not an impossibility, which is why they've now been out of the White House for two terms. But even so, it is not clear why they should reward the Republicans for their blunders, or help elevate Connally, who might just keep them out for two more terms and perpetuate the politics of power and division in the process.

The Enormous Unknown

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—It is a startling paradox that the United States, which has traditionally favored free trade, business competition and opposed monopolies or cartels, should now be the administrative seat for most of the world's largest corporations including those multinational monsters which dominate the economic scene.

Since 1890 (Sherman Anti-Trust Act), the U.S. Congress has steadily legislated against excessive bigness and in favor of more rivalry, and today six basic laws seeking these aims remain valid: most recently the 1950 Celler-Kefauver Act amending the Clayton Act of 1914 to check monopolistic growth and to help small business.

Yet the results seem like a sour joke. I am not talking only of what John Kenneth Galbraith in his latest book, "Economics and the Public Purpose," describes as the power of a few hundred corporations to exploit the rest of the U.S. economy for their own purposes. Even more ominous is the global shadow of multinational corporations whose system, Galbraith says, "internationalizes the tendency to inequality."

Free of Controls
Richard J. Barnett points out in a review of Galbraith's book: "The global corporation is the only worldwide mechanism for transferring income, and in so doing it is largely free of effective control by national governments, including the government of the United States."

Gen. De Gaulle, as was often his wont, discerned these dangers early but had only partial success in preventing key French concerns from being gobbled up by the multinational octopus. And, of course, its threat to smaller, poorer lands than France intensifies.

During the recent series of monetary crises warping the world currency structure, part of the heavy battering came from supercorporations slamming their immense funds about from one nation's bank to another to profit from instability and insure against loss, all in the name of sound business and the legendary widows and orphans holding their stocks.

The multinationals not only have financial power hard to calculate and the ability to distort markets; they have vast potential power to intervene in favor of their conceived interests. They are becoming increasing targets not only for Communist and Third World propaganda but for capitalistic criticism.

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, astute French editor and author of "The Great Multinational Corporations Challenge the Nations and Their Political Sovereignty," The Americans are chal-

lenged too. The sheer power of these economic giants has outstripped the ability of states to control them.

It is estimated that 15 percent of the world's gross product (\$3 trillion) is produced by multinational corporations. This sector is growing at a rate of 10 percent annually, faster than the economies of many nations. Sales of General Motors around the world exceed the GNP of wealthy Belgium.

Some conglomerates use subsidiaries in tax havens to minimize tax bills. Some invest abroad where they can profit from production and repatriate these profits in appreciated local currency to the dollar's disadvantage—although the dollar's depreciation is certainly not their fault. A panel of experts from the UN's Economic and Social Council is now studying the impact of multinationals on global relations and economies.

It is silly to regard this new phenomenon as evil per se but it is just as silly to permit it to escape logical surveillance and control. While, negatively, uninhibited multinationals can bend currencies, restrict markets and escape taxes positively they can help open new transnational fields of global commerce and investment.

Curbs Suggested

Various curbs have been suggested to avoid excesses. In Canada and Europe there has been talk of restricting multinational corporate activities. President Nixon has mentioned modest curbs on their favorable tax treatment. Servan-Schreiber has proposed international prohibitions of tax havens. There have been more extreme ideas of nations locking the door on movements of capital and goods.

Certain trade unions have come up with the vigorous suggestion that they organize an international labor force to counterbalance the vast power of the multinationals. The International Metalworkers' Federation drafted plans for an attack on "the growth and influence of multinational capitalism."

The UN's ECOSOC wants to work out a triple set of regulations to handle the problem: international trade laws for governing conduct of the conglomerates, an authority to enforce these rules and means of policing activities of the multinationals.

The basic idea is great. But how agreement to draft it can be elaborated among nations of conflicting nationalities and how it can be supervised without a real world government remains an enormous unknown.

Turn of the Screw?
With all that which has transpired previously in connection with Watergate and the other illegal and unethical pursuits of the Nixon administration, it would not be surprising if history proves that Spino Agnew's rumored resignation (NYT, Sept. 19)—whether it occurs or not—is immaterial—was simply one more turn of the Machiavellian screw by Nixon's rabble of "dirty tricks."

IVAN FOLDAUER.
Gen. France.

Tilapia

"Can a U.S. Family Grow Fish in Backyard?" (NYT, Sept. 10). You cite Tilapia (Fish) as being grown commercially in Asia, Central America, Israel and Florida. I suggest you forget the main area of Tilapia. Back Africa—it abounds in all the fresh water lakes and is a staple of many diets. I might add, it's delicious too.

W.S. MORRIS.
Dar es Salaam.

The Airline Overweight Problem

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Pursuant to my resolution occasionally to write about airline travel, hoping to make it ever safer, and more agreeable, I contribute a rough experience and a few observations.

It was Rome, a week or so ago, and I was checking into a TWA flight to New York. Five bags. The passenger agent verified my ticket, told me the flight would be two hours late, looked down at the scale and said I had some overweight. Then, breaking in Italian with a voice, he whispered to the supervisor, whose grunt instantly communicated to me that TWA's decision (because of IATA regulations) was to get full ransom for my excess baggage. "You will have to pay us for overweight," the agent said. "How much do you pay me for being two bags late?" I asked playfully, hanging over my credit card.

A moment later he gave me the voucher to sign and I saw that it was proposed to charge me \$220. Two hundred and twenty dollars! I told him never mind, just cancel my reservation. I got a porter, collected my luggage, and walked across to Pan American. There the lady who served to me as she wrote on the boarding pass that they had would need to charge me. I whispered back that I understood my plight completely, that for the moment I cared not about paying the overweight, that my cup was spilling over with satisfaction at having denied the predators over at TWA not merely the fare for the baggage, but the \$800 for the cancelled airplane seat. I was rather sorry to do this, but I was sure they are lovely people, except for that avian creature in Rome.

An Invitation

But I began to muse on the question, and have done a little arithmetic on the great overweight swindle, and I invite Ralph Nader, the Legion of Decency, and the World Council of Churches to look at the figures. The overweight charge, Rome-New York, is \$2.50 per pound. Now the airline will fly you Rome-New York on the off season for as little as \$155 each way. Let us say you weigh 160 pounds. They are therefore charging you one dollar and 40 cents to fly you to Rome, just as they are charging your luggage \$2.50 per pound. Since they give you two meals, wine, a movie (some) leg room, lavatories, and even a little lounge, the question is raised, in a rational society, why do the airlines charge more for luggage than for passengers? In such a situation, you are better off getting a piece of luggage made in the shape of a (comely) human being, buying an extra ticket, and strapping your luggage into the seat next to you, and consuming all of its free champagne.

Now those who believe that the tax is by design punitive, rather than revenue-raising, are quite simply wrong. The modern jet airplane, unlike the little planes of yesterday, have tremendous holds which are seldom filled by passenger baggage. There was a day, again in another aeronautical age, when the cost of fuel per pound carried was an important economic item—no longer. The cost of kerosene, compared to the cost of high octane gasoline, is minimal, and the extra cost of fuel in a jumbo as a result of passenger overweight is simply exiguous.

A Pledge

No one should resent paying overweight. It is the paying of overweight at the current preposterous scale that bolls the blood of free men, and I for one pledge not to patronize any airline that is literal-minded about overweight. They will tell you that they have no alternative, the rates are pressed on them by IATA or the CAB, or whatever.

But where is the airline lobby pressing for reform? The full page ad by TWA deploring the overweight tariff? Perhaps they are all content to suppose that the seigneurial instincts of their agents will cause them to overlook overweight. But this cannot count a rating given to their agents as above hypocrisy—being over Pan American to report the naughty American leopards in the building with 30 kilos of overweight.

There are a lot of airline associations around that are mostly useless. One of them ought to pass around a rating card to those lines that are sensible about overweight and those that are not. The word would spread very quickly.

Obituaries

William W. Wurster, 77, Prominent U.S. Architect

BREKLEY, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP).—William Wurster, 77, a prominent architect and founder of the University of California's College of Environmental Design, died of complications from Parkinson's disease Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Wurster also served as dean of architecture and planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1944 to 1950 and as director of the National Park and Planning Commission from 1950 to 1955.

He joined the Berkeley faculty in 1950 as chairman of the Department of Architecture. In 1955, he headed the new College of Environmental Design as its first dean, a position he held until his retirement in 1963.

Dr. Wurster, 77, died of a heart attack. He was a member of the Académie Française, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Wurster appeared in a series of famous postwar trials for such figures as former Premier Pierre Mendès-France, Socialist leader Francis Mitterrand, Prince Moulay Hassan, now King Hassan II of Morocco, and Victor Kravchenko, the Russian author of "I Chose Freedom."

Mr. Wurster was the author of a series of works on philosophical and political problems, as well as a critical study of the policies of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP).—Actor Glenn Strange, 74, who succeeded Boris Karloff as Dr. Frankenstein's monster, died last night of cancer.

A drawing cowboy who played Sam Nooman, the big, leathery brawler in the television series, "Gunsmoke," for 11 years, Mr. Strange was born of Irish-Cherokee parentage in Werd, N.M., in 1899. He worked as a cowboy, fought as a professional heavyweight and toured with Hoot Gibson's rodeo before entering films as a stuntman.

By nature a gentle, sympathetic man, Mr. Strange usually played the bad guy or a monster in about 500 television shows. He appeared in more than 300 motion pictures, including "Red River," "Red Badge of Courage," "The Cardinal" and the Frankenstein series.

Dr. Fordyce St. John

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Dr. Fordyce Barker St. John, 88, an eminent surgeon, teacher and clinical investigator, died Wednesday at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, which he helped plan and to which he devoted his professional life and energies.

Dr. St. John was director of surgical services at the hospital and professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

For many years he was a friend of Herbert Hoover and was his personal physician after his presidency.

Philip R. Mather
BOSTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Philip R. Mather, 79, board chairman of the American Social Health Association and a former Cleveland industrialist, died Wednesday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Mather had been a member of a mining concern, Pickands, Mather & Co., and was director of several companies, among them Cleveland, Ohio, Iron, Interlake Iron and Mather Realty.

He was president of the National Health Council from 1946 to 1950 and treasurer from 1950 to 1960.

Gram Parsons
JOSHUA TREE, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP).—Gram Parsons, 27, a former member of the Byrds musical group, died Wednesday.

Rock Star Killed In a Plane Crash
NATCHITOCHEES, La., Sept. 21 (AP).—Rock recording star Jim Croce, whose latest record, "Bad, Bad Leroy Brown," sold a million copies, was killed with five other persons when their chartered airplane crashed on takeoff from the airport here.

Mr. Croce, 30, who had been doing a series of one-nighters on a college tour, had just completed a concert at Northwestern Louisiana University here.

The twin-engine plane crashed into a tree about 250 feet beyond the runway last night. Officials said they did not know what caused the crash.

Mr. Croce, a native of Philadelphia, lived with his wife and son in Lyndell, Pa.

An autopsy was performed but the cause of death was not immediately determined, a county sheriff's spokesman said. He said further laboratory tests were being conducted, and results were expected in a few days.

Mr. Parsons, a singer-composer, was visiting this desert town northeast of Los Angeles. He had been scheduled to begin a European tour soon for Reprise Records. Mr. Parsons had composed songs for the Rolling Stones rock group.

Among the firm's most outstanding projects are Ghirardelli Square, the Golden Gateway complex and the Bank of America headquarters building in San Francisco, and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto.

Georges Izard
PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Georges Izard, 70, a leading French trial lawyer and author who was a member of the Académie Française, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Izard appeared in a series of famous postwar trials for such figures as former Premier Pierre Mendès-France, Socialist leader Francis Mitterrand, Prince Moulay Hassan, now King Hassan II of Morocco, and Victor Kravchenko, the Russian author of "I Chose Freedom."

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Georges Izard

Otto Winzer in Mellow Mood On E. Germany's New Status

By David Binder

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Otto Winzer, an elderly Communist with a reputation for orthodoxy, is in a mellow mood these days because of fresh recognition accorded him as foreign minister of East Germany.

Acceptance of the German Democratic Republic into the United Nations this week, his aides said, is the high point of his 54-year career as a Communist. Mr. Winzer agreed that the moment gave him "a feeling of great satisfaction."

Mr. Winzer, 71, joined the East German Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1956. Ever since, he has worked for wider recognition of East Germany.

Less Frickly Posture
Until 1969, only 30 governments had relations with East Berlin. But since then, through a combination of East-West efforts toward relaxed tensions and a less prickly posture by East Germany, the number has increased to almost 100.

In an interview at the East German mission to the UN, Mr. Winzer said that he did not record the message on his trips as far as New Delhi, Moscow and Cairo. "Other foreign ministers do that," he said. "Not I."

But he does know the number of states that have relations with his government. "It is 95 states now," he said, "and I expect to pick up five more during the General Assembly session."

Swiss Announce Breaking Up of Large Drug Ring
ZURICH, Sept. 21 (AP).—Zurich authorities announced today that they have cracked the biggest drug-smuggling ring in Swiss history, a group of 47 Swiss and nine foreigners who sold at least 500 kilograms of hashish and unspecified quantities of hard drugs in Switzerland, Canada and West Germany in one year.

District Attorney Marcel Bertschi said at a news conference that 12 peddlers and smugglers have been arrested and Swiss narcotics agents have seized about 20 kilograms of hashish, 360 grams of opium and smaller quantities of heroin, cocaine, morphine, mescaline and LSD.

Most of the suspected ring members, who include 11 women, are between 20 and 24 years old. The foreigners include two Yugoslavs, a Hungarian, a Canadian, a Belgian, a German, a Lebanese, a Turk and a 45-year-old Englishman recently arrested in Frankfurt and turned over to Swiss authorities.

Mr. Bertschi said that the British smuggled 350 kilograms of hashish from a Lebanese farm to the Damascus airport. Posting as a hippie family, the Englishman, his wife and two young children traveled in a modified truck where he hid the drug in the children's mattress, Mr. Bertschi said. He said a 45-year-old Englishman each time crossed a border, his children crossed sleeping and border guards never thought of inspecting the mattress.

French to Choose Canton Officials In Sunday Vote
PARIS, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Frenchmen will vote Sunday in local elections which the left hopes will consolidate the considerable ground it has gained at the national level.

About 16 million Frenchmen are eligible to choose among 7,000 candidates seeking to post in the small administrative units known as cantons, subdivisions of France's 95 departments.

While the Gaullist-led government parties are trying to keep the cantonal elections as non-political as possible, the Socialists and Communists claim the vote will have definite political significance.

But the cantonal polling, held in two rounds, this Sunday and next Sunday, cannot be expected to make any immediate concrete impact on national politics.

France has 3,500 cantons, each represented by an elected official who sits on the general council of the department in which the canton is located. Voting for these council members will take place in about 3,000 cantons this time.

Proposal Could Involve 30,000 Germans Weigh Plan to Send Students to Colleges in U.S.

By John M. Goshko

BOON, Sept. 21 (AP).—West Germany is weighing a bold proposal to help the thousands of students annually denied entry to Germany's overcrowded universities by sending them to college in the United States.

The plan, which has been dubbed "Big Lift," is the idea of a provincial politician named Christian Schwarz-Schilling. He believes that it is possible for as many as 30,000 young Germans a year to study at American campuses.

And, with help from Georgetown University in Washington, he may soon have the chance to see whether he's right. Under the direction of the university's executive vice-president for educational affairs, the Rev. Edmund C. Ryan, Georgetown is preparing an experimental pilot program to test the idea.

In early November, the proposals will be presented to the Conference of Education Ministers from the nine West German states (all German universities are controlled by the states) in which they are located. If the ministers agree, Georgetown is prepared to bring approximately 500 German students to the United States next summer and spread them among colleges from coast to coast for a year's trial run.

Enormous Impact
What happens after that is still unclear. But if the idea proves to be workable, it could have enormous impact not only on West Germany but also on many other countries where hard-pressed governments are unable to provide sufficient room for everyone seeking the benefits of higher education.

Essentially, Mr. Schwarz-Schilling's plan is based on the law of supply and demand. The United States, he argues, has many schools unable to recruit

Pakistan Resists Bangladesh at UN
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21 (AP).—Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told the General Assembly yesterday that Pakistan would oppose the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations until 195 Pakistani prisoners of war return home.

The prisoners, accused of war crimes by Bangladesh, are being held in India until all other prisoners and refugees are repatriated under the Aug. 28 agreement between India and Pakistan. Their future after that remains to be settled.

Mr. Bhutto based his stand on 1971 resolutions of the Assembly and Security Council. He said his government "will not resist the admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations as soon as all our prisoners of war, including the 195, have been repatriated."

West German Rail Blockers Win on Safety

ESSEN, West Germany, Sept. 21 (AP).—The federal railroad agreed today to install an electronic gate and to post rail police at Essen's "death crossing." The decision was announced after demonstrators had blocked the tracks for 30 hours.

The demonstrators, whose members varied from 30 at night to 1,000 in the day, began a track sitdown yesterday to protest the death in a train-car collision last week of two mothers and four children at the level crossing.

Investigators blamed the accident on "human error," saying that the gate guard had failed to keep the manually operated barrier down as a train was approaching.

The protest by the demonstrators, who accepted the railroad's conciliatory offer today, had forced the rerouting of 151 passenger trains and 62 freight trains on the main line linking Cologne and Minden, the railway said.

German Athletes Drop Polish Meet
WARSAW, Sept. 21 (AP).—Polish and West German relations, already strained in the political arena, deteriorated further today—this time in the field of sports.

An official of Poland's track association revealed that a track meet due to take place in Warsaw this weekend between the two countries has been called off by the West Germans.

The West Germans, according to the Polish official, would not agree to a Polish demand that the flag of West Berlin should also fly alongside that of the Federal Republic at the stadium. Under the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the status and security of the Communist-encircled city are subject to Allied control. West Germany says it speaks for West Berlin on all other matters. The German sports team has told the Poles that there is only one team consisting of West German and West Berlin athletes.

Independence Day Riot On Malta Injures 10
VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Labor party supporters clashed today with opposition Nationalists celebrating the ninth anniversary of Malta's independence from Britain.

Police said that at least 10 persons were injured, including one who was stabbed and another who was knocked to the ground and kicked. Several persons were held for questions, they said.

World Unit Fails in Search For Accord on Hijacking Curb

ROME, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A 25-day-long assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization ended here today without devising any new steps to combat hijacking.

As the assembly wound up its final session, delegates from the 158-member nations were working on a face-saving formula and general condemnation of hijacking, but no new amendments to the 1944 Chicago convention, which forms ICAO's constitution, were agreed on.

The ICAO, a UN agency, is the supreme civil air transport organization and includes almost all nations with aviation interests.

A last-ditch attempt to pass a joint British-Swiss proposal that would have given teeth to existing legislation failed early today after a long debate.

This proposal called for tough sanctions against nations offering havens to hijackers.

Soviet Bid Rejected
A Russian suggestion for the automatic extradition of hijackers to the country of registration of the aircraft also was defeated earlier today.

With the rejection of these two resolutions, all hopes for a meaningful improvement in anti-hijacking legislation here were dashed.

ICAO delegates today expressed widespread disappointment and concern that no agreement was reached. According to the assembly sources, the conference failed chiefly because of the overshadowing influence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the need for a two-thirds majority to pass any resolution.

The Israeli interception of a Lebanese airliner on Aug. 10 and its diversion to an Israeli base affected the whole conference, one informed source said.

The situation was further complicated by the capture of five Arab guerrillas near Rome airport on Sept. 5. They were planning to shoot down an Israeli airliner with missiles.

No further ICAO meeting is planned, but international airline pilots and transport workers, bitterly disappointed by the conference's apparent ineffectiveness, have threatened to take independent action against hijacking.

Boy Dies in Bull Running
ALICANTE, Spain, Sept. 21 (AP).—Three-year-old Miguel Angel Numz was trampled to death during a running of bulls in the nearby town of San Juan, the news agency Cifra said yesterday. The agency said it had not been determined if the child was trampled by the bulls or the crowd running ahead of them.

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Leonardo's Scrapbook for Just \$10,000

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI)—A handmade scrapbook full of hard-to-read mirror handwriting is slated to go into publication this winter at a price of \$10,000, which makes it perhaps the world's most expensive new set of books.

The man who did the mirror writing was the eccentric, illegitimate son of a clerk in a village in central Italy named Vinci, and

the forthcoming books are being fed with wine, flags and speeches.

The reason for the fanfare is that the writer was Leonardo da Vinci and the scrapbook is what is known as the Codex Atlanticus, a huge collection of drawings and notes that has helped enhance Leonardo's reputation as the 15th century's universal genius.

"It's a kind of cultural herloom," said William Jovanovich, chairman of Harcourt Brace Jo-

vanovich, the publishing house. A Harcourt subsidiary, Johnson Reprint Corp., is publishing the book jointly with Centro Editoriale Ciampi, an Italian concern. "You can leave it to your children, confident that it's going to be worth a heck of a lot more than you paid for it," he observed.

189 Color Plates

Why the high price? The project is "probably the largest single work published in modern times," Mr. Jovanovich said, with out-of-pocket costs to the publishers of \$2.5 million. The 18-by-24-inch volumes are to have 380 pages apiece, with 180 color plates—using up to seven colors—a volume for a total of 4,320 pages with 2,160 plates.

The volumes are to be bound in leather and printed on specially made paper. In addition, the purchaser gets a little booklet free, explaining what the Codex is about.

The publisher's most expensive project to date has been a big four-volume reprint edition of John James Audubon's masterwork, "The Birds of America," priced at \$6,990.

The Codex includes Leonardo's designs for submarines and di-

ing gear; studies of cannon and battleships; researches on light and gravity; and observations on the movement of the earth. Its first volume is to come out next month and a copy will be displayed at the Frankfurt International Book Fair. The remaining volumes are to appear over the next four years.

The pace may seem slow, but Mr. Jovanovich pointed out that it had taken a team of monks a decade to restore the original Codex, which has been in the possession of Roman Catholic authorities in Italy for years. In 1962, an armored truck was used to transport it secretly from a Milan library to the Croissaterra Abbey, near Rome, where the monks restored it.

Tough to Read
The Codex, an earlier facsimile edition of which was published in 1939, was published in 1964 and 1965, has long fascinated scholars—although Leonardo's notes are not an easy read, as the book people say.

One of Leonardo's biographers, Dr. Ivor B. Hart, pointed out in 1961 that the backward-writing, or "mirror," style was "a sure trial and puzzle to scholars"—and the experts are still not certain as to why the artist chose to write his notes that way.

The original Codex was put together by a sculptor named Pompeo Leoni after Leonardo's death in 1519. It was given its name, which means "The Atlantic Manuscript-Book" in Latin, because of its vast scope.

What Leoni did was to assemble a mass of material from Leonardo's personal notebooks into a single big volume of 402 sheets containing more than 1,700 drawings and sketches. This eventually came to the Ambrosian Library of Milan, where it was kept in a large crystal case adorned with



Sketch of Leonardo
...Codex Atlanticus.

hands of gold and lapis lazuli and labeled "Drawings of Machines and Secret Arts as Well as Other Things by Leonardo da Vinci."

Now the refurbished original has been presented to Pope Paul VI by the monks of Grotaferrata, who did their work gratis. But Mr. Jovanovich said they would get five free sets of the printed work as their reward.

Renaissance Foundation
FLORENCE, Sept. 21 (AP)—An Italian publishing firm which helped finance the restoration of the Codex Atlanticus yesterday announced the formation of a foundation to launch a 50-year program of Renaissance study and publication.

It will be called the Leonardo da Vinci Foundation. In announcing the new foundation, Ciampi-Barbieri said that the first project will be a facsimile edition of the letters of Lorenzo di Medici, the Renaissance Florentine ruler.

THEATER IN LONDON

A Comedy in Need of a Doctor

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Is there a play doctor in the house? Yet another comedy has been wheeled onto the boards and apparently lifeless. Although it would take major surgery to save Leonard Webb's "Not Drowning But Waving" at the Greenwich Theatre, such as the transplant of a new second act and the erision of every other adjective, adverb, and, indeed, sentence of his wordy, wordy play.

Mr. Webb, in a fine frenzy of writing, heaps up masses of words, piling Ossa upon Pello, dirty jokes on comic monologues, aphorisms upon epigrams. These last are signalled by his star, Geraldine McEwan, adopting an Edith Evans-like tremolo that quite overweighs the often puny wit.

The author is a man who can and regrettably does describe the act of sex as "a happy bout of glandular savagery." On much the same principle that a typewriter long enough might write this review, Mr. Webb does hit upon some happy phrases and the occasional excellent joke—but they are lost in the sheer gabbles of it all.

Artificial Creation

Not so long ago, I welcomed the return of Miss McEwan to the stage. Here, playing an impossibly artificial creation, she can only produce an impersonal highly mannered performance that soon palls. The play is not much more than a monologue for her, with the humor depending upon genteel eunuchism of coarse jokes and genital references.

The play concerns Zoe, an ad-

vertising copywriter who has walked out of 20 years of unsatisfactory marriage in search of her true self. She tries shutting herself up in a hotel room, dictating the events of her life into a tape recorder and, when that fails, has a brief affair with a stolid lawyer who offers emotional security while watching her daughter repeat her own youthful and adult mistakes by becoming entangled with the lawyer's dully conventional son.

The Tragedy

She is the sort of person who, when asked how she is, replies "irrepressible" and is the most respectable stage lady since Frank Marcius's woman-novelist in "Notes on a Love Affair." All the time she talks, nonstop, whether or not she has anything to say. By the end, when the author seemed as tired of her as I was, she has discovered that her tragedy is that she is not a tragic figure.

Her arch circumlocutions are echoed by the self-conscious performances of the other actors—Michael Gambon, excepted by Daphne Dare's coy, gray setting and by Robin Phillips's over-confident direction. By midpoint in the play I felt like the character in Stevie Smith's poem, from which Mr. Webb twisted his title

More Tourists in Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—The number of tourists visiting Greece has shown an increase during the first seven months of this year, according to figures released here by the National Statistics Service. From January to July, 1,817,280 foreigners visited Greece, compared with 1,512,990 in the same period last year.

—not waving, but drowning. Is there a funeral director in the house?

At the Shaw Theatre, Michael Croft directs the National Youth Theatre in a pleasantly straightforward production of Shakespeare's "Richard III," in which the young cast copes as well as can be expected.

Philharmonic In N.Y. Renamed

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Philharmonic Hall, which opened 11 years ago this month, today was renamed Avery Fisher Hall in appreciation of a "major gift" of undivided stock by a pioneer manufacturer of high-fidelity phonograph and radio equipment. Informed sources in musical and financial circles have immediately estimated the gift at \$8 million to \$10 million.

Mr. Fisher, who founded Fisher Radio in 1937 and became famous as a maker of high-fidelity components, sold his firm for \$30 million two years ago to the Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis. He still has a large interest in the company and acts as a consultant.

Amey Ames, chairman of the board of Lincoln Center and the New York Philharmonic, described the gift as a breakthrough in the field of arts patronage.

While major donors have usually specified that their gifts be used for purposes such as buildings or new opera productions, 80 percent of the Fisher gift will be used chiefly to help meet the hall's expenses—the annual maintenance and operating deficit, which Mr. Ames said amounted to about \$500,000 a year.

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مكز ان الذ حل

NEW YORK American Painters And Impressionism

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Whitney Museum has opened an exhibition that is all sweetness and light—but also light-weight. It is called "American Impressionism" and it consists of some 75 pictures by artists working for the most part at home, although several went abroad who were impressed and influenced by the French painting style that was some years in the shaping but was given a name and definition in 1874. Stated simply, Impressionism is the principle that the colors and essence of nature can best be captured by the application to canvas not of colors mixed on a palette but of colors applied as they come from the tube, generally in short separate strokes, with a minimum of contour drawing. In this way, the purity and vibration of objects in sunlight can most effectively be conveyed. The variations of individual artists within the theory were, of course, great.

The Americans, however, brought to the style a difference of their own that, even considering their personal variations, has a certain homogeneity. The French, for example, painted a wide variety of themes, many of them drawn from the simple life. Nude models or servants bathing in brooks, frolicking children, artists on a holiday, were their subject.

And the subject itself was never the really important thing. Color was, and form, and the way they acted on each other. The film director Jean Renoir once described the experience of being painted by his father, "I wasn't his son, or even a child," he said. "I was a skin reflecting color somewhat like a peach, but a little different. It was the difference that interested Renoir."

The Americans were different. The paintings at the Whitney make clear what has long been evident, although never under-

Otto Henry
Bacher's
portrait of
his wife, painted
in 1891.



scored by an exhibition. Most American painters approached Impressionism from a distance. They chose polite subjects, generally genteel young women in picturesque gowns, and set them in their pretty gardens, where they self-consciously posed. The artists' preoccupation was not the intensity of light and its effect on surface, or the use of light to make a coherent composition. It was a sweet, sentimental reality.

There is no mystery in their well-bred pictures, no sense of the wonder and power of sunlight, no irradiation of the surface of river or skin with an inner life. The artists were never able to let themselves go. The results are agreeable, nostalgic, decorative, but for the most part without vitality. And Impressionism at its best is precisely that—the artist's investment of a life with a mysterious vitality that makes it seem a fountainhead of life, of a bowl of fruit with a radiance that makes it a symbol of nature's abundance, of a party of young artists and models at a picnic with a lot that holds them forever in the minds of viewers as

the essence of carefree, ebullient youth.

A few artists gathered into the Whitney's net transcend the limitations of what may perhaps be called their proper and puritanical background. Some are familiar, like William Merritt Chase, seen in a small but lovely view of "Shinnecock, Long Island," done around 1899; Childe Hassam, represented by a lyrical still almost unpatterned "Sunset at Sea"; and, of course, Mary Cassatt, whose "Picking Flowers in a Field" avoids the fixed literalism of such of her works as "Summertime," the ducks in the pond so distractingly firm one hardly looks at the water itself. But some of the best artists are unfamiliar, and their discovery itself more than justifies the exhibition. Among these is Theodore Earl Butler, whose "Apricot Orchard, Giverny" is an explosion of blossoms against a pale sun, and whose "Flags" is a marvelous serpentine composition, although closer to fauve than to Impressionist painting, as well it might be, having been painted as late as 1918.

THE ART MARKET: Sturdy Louis-Philippe Furniture

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 21 (IHT).—Strolling through the rooms of the Hotel Drouot Tuesday, one caught a whiff of the stately if somewhat constrained atmosphere of the mid-19th-century French bourgeois home in the provinces. By coincidence, the good sturdy furniture of the Louis-Philippe period (1830-1848) was represented in almost every room.

The style that developed under King Charles X did not undergo any significant change in shape or decoration after 1830, but different woods became fashionable under Charles X; it was all bois jaune or bois clair, as the French collectively refer to elmwood, maplewood and others, inlaid with darker woods—palisander or tulip wood. Toward the end of the period the reverse color scheme of dark wood veneer inlaid with maple or elmwood patterns came into fashion. With Louis-Philippe, the dashing strain of French fashions and styles went out. Mahogany prevailed as the standard veneer with walnut as a cheaper substitute.

Added to the massive shapes of Charles X or Louis-Philippe design, this choice resulted in an unassuming style whose chief merits lie in the quality of veneer, sturdiness of construction, unlike the fragile 18th-century pieces, it is virtually indestructible and a certain homely feel. The commodes, wardrobes and secretaires all have the same amusing cornice whose profile suggests an elongated S.

A few years ago, this style seemed bound to become fashionable. The earlier Napoleon I pieces were getting rare and expensive and Charles X was avidly sought for its colored effect. The 18th-century styles having soared in price, the only choice left to the average buyer seemed to be precisely the Louis-Philippe period, if only because its already semi-industrialized production provided vast quantities. Indeed, prices rose, but moderately. If Tuesday's prices mean anything, the Louis-Philippe style, never very popular, is now going down.

Drawer as Pedestal

In room 12, a fine chest of drawers was knocked down at 175 francs. The walnut veneer was pretty, the bluish-grayish marble top faultless. In a room packed with dealers of all categories, hardly anyone bothered to bid. In Room 2, enthusiasm was at its lowest. There was a charming small *armoire à glace* and a *baignoire* (one-leaf wardrobe) with the bottom drawer shaped as a pedestal and a second drawer below the door. That was the standard model in almost every bourgeois bedroom from the 1840s to 1860s. The mahogany veneer was perfect. It sold for 34.80 francs.

Two larger wardrobes, one with mahogany veneer, the other walnut, went for 301 and 323 francs respectively, the cheaper being the better on both in quality and state of preservation.

In Room 4, things went a little better. There was a superb early Louis-Philippe secrétaire—three drawers and a folding tablet in the upper half—with the early, straight cornice slightly curving outward at the top, a model much more popular than the S-shaped cornice. It went up to 1,834 francs, while another secrétaire with the usual S-shaped cornice still managed to fetch 1,276 francs. In both cases, the prices came close to the estimates given before the sale, whereas the other pieces I have mentioned were somewhat below last year's level.

The low pricing of Louis-Philippe furniture may, of course, be explained by current aesthetic trends. It is not boldly designed and will not appeal to those seeking the sources of modern art, the basic reason for the success of Arts and Crafts. It is not baroque and twisted and will never set the imagination on fire. And finally, it is far too abundant even to tempt either collectors or speculators. None of this, how-

ever, accounts for the fact that prices were even lower than usual.

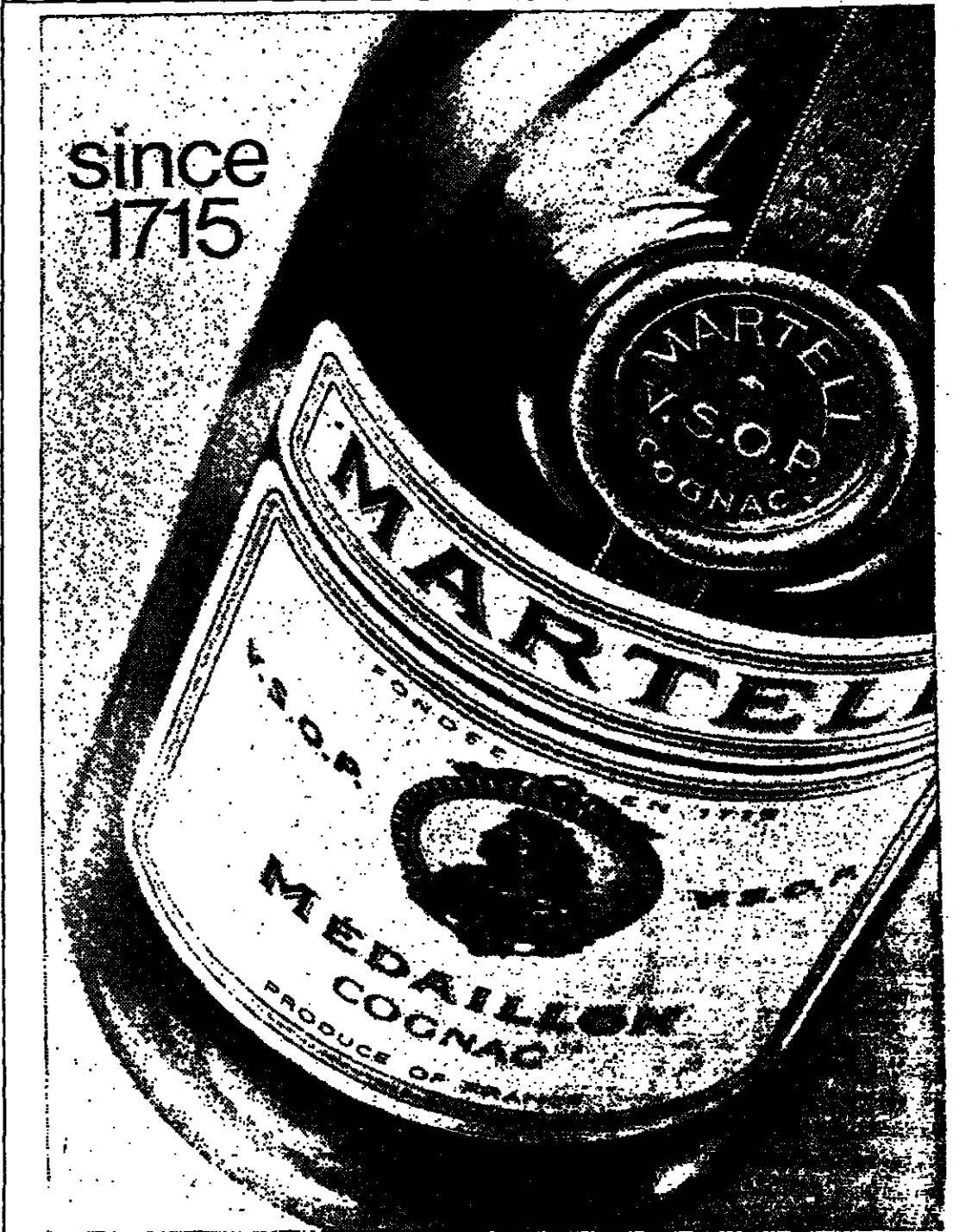
The price trend of Tuesday's sales makes one wonder whether there is not a tendency among dealers to stay away from either ordinary pieces or even pieces that are not immediately marketable.

Among the first, there was a good mid-18th-century provincial commode with chamfered front and slightly bombe sides which made only 3,940 francs. In the second category falls a far more

striking example. In Room 12, one of the finest Louis XIV provincial wardrobes I have seen at auction in the past two or three years fetched a mere 5,300 francs. True, it was bulky by modern standards, but the quality of carving of the three square panels framed by strong moldings on each door was not to be surpassed. Two birds looking back on either side of a basket filled with flowers were worthy of the finest Louis XIV country house. The fruitwood, which was not identified by the auctioneer, had a mellow brown patina, not the

stern almost black color of 17th-century oak. It was a masterpiece.

An unidentified American bidder became interested and then dropped out at 5,000 francs. Who ever got it at 5,000 francs made the first real bargain of the 1973-1974 Drouot season. But the fact that the room was crammed with all the Drouot habitués—furniture dealers, used furniture dealers and buyers acting for high-class dealers—suggests a general reticence one hardly expected at this time of the year, when dealers think of restocking.



Around the European Galleries

Paris

DADO, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 27.

Yugoslav painter Dado's style is now quite familiar to gallerygoers: nightmarish visions of living but decaying bodies depicted in pale blues, pinks and greens and treated with a mordant irony. This year's exhibition remains in much the same vein, despite a number of formal changes.

Ivan Thimer, Galerie Armand Zerbino, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 8, to Oct. 20.

Thimer, whose work is displayed at this year's Paris Biennale, depicts an ambiguously severe, unguaranteed world. His landscapes, even when they have baroque features to them, are treated in a coolly classical manner, with great coloristic restraint. They are dissected by imaginary lines tracing impenetrable structures in space and convey an impression of rather ominous intensity.

Four Young German Artists, Goethe Institute, 21 Rue de Condé, Paris 6, to Oct. 13.

Of the graphics by Elvira Freudenig, Monikewitsch and Wagner, the last two are to my mind the most interesting. Monikewitsch's work is characterized by a single theme: an empty room of which only the floor and the skirting board are depicted. The treatment is such that the room space suggested, though the corresponding surface of paper is immaculately white.

Wagner's work is of a satirical nature on political themes handled with an eloquent somewhat rhetorical sarcasm.

Realism 73, Galerie Liliane François, 15 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 6.

A selection of works by six photo-realists, including Lasso Méhes, Dinah Maxwell Smith, Jean-Pierre le Boulch, J. M. Cusante, Bahou, Le Boulanger. Despite the common denomina-

tor of realism, the treatment is extremely diverse. Méhes stresses the fuzzy quality of photographic images; Cusante, an excellent draftsman simply gives high definition to a classical technique. Maxwell Smith's work is representational, but it takes quite an effort to include her work in the realist category.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Horace Brodsky Memorial Exhibition, Felthorne Galleries, 65 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London, N.W. 8, to Sept. 28.

Of Horace Brodsky (1885-1969) and his contemporaries, Josef Herman recalls: "The interesting thing was how much imagination they could display in small talk. They could give even a piece of gossip the authority of a myth." In their art, equally, they, and Brodsky in particular, had this capacity for turning the everyday into the monumental. And this with complete freedom in a number of media—oil, watercolor, pastel, pen and ink, woodblock, etching. Collected here in this homage are more than 130 works, from the 1911 landscapes of a journey in Italy to the drawings made here in London by the artist in his 80s.

Autumn Exhibition, Royal Society of Painters in Watercolors, 26 Conduit St., London, W.1, to Sept. 27.

Founded in 1804, the RWS had of late become a dull and, in the pejorative sense, academic body.

This exhibition, the society's 260th, is the liveliest for many years. Most of the English watercolorists are still concerned primarily with townscape and landscape; but in a strong and lively way, Charlotte Halliday, for example, captured the feeling of contemporary St. John's Wood; Alfred Daniels deals with Oxford in a blunt, primitive series of portraits; Arthur Hackney makes a series in the Dordogne which owes as much to Art Deco and pop art as to the classical practice of English watercolor painting. And there is an especially welcome series of near abstracts on the themes of harvesters and grain elevators by Keith Dunkley.

Art Déco, Geoffrey Museum, Kingsland Road, London E.2, to Oct. 28.

Appropriately, the new traveling exhibition of French decorative arts of the 1920s, organized by the circulation department of the Victoria and Albert Museum, receives its first showing at this museum, which specializes in the history of interior design and decoration. This excellently staged show includes Lalique glass vases; a Lappara octagonal silver and ebony tea set; a Pierre Le-grain cubist bookbinding; a nickel and acetate evening bag decorated with dancers; and a splendid selection of posters, furnishings, fabrics by Dufy and Lorenz among others, graphics, fashion designs and architectural and theater drawings.

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Money Markets Calm As French Set Freeze

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—A calm morning here by the Bank of France freezing the loans French banks can make to non-residents calmed the foreign exchange markets of Europe today.

Commercial banks here were informed of the bank governor's "decision" that they not continue making such loans, in effect

freezing that business and making it more difficult to speculate against the franc.

The move had an immediate effect and the pace of trading slowed, requiring far less intervention by the West German and French central banks to keep their currencies within the fixed bands of the joint European float.

By the end of the day, the franc was modestly above its floor rate, where it had been all week, and the mark inched down from its ceiling. The sudden calm was sharply reflected in the dollar, which is the vehicle used to buy and sell other currencies.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar rose 1 percent to 2.412 from yesterday's 2.387. However, for the week, the dollar registered a 1.1 percent decline. Against the French commercial franc, which is used for official transactions and tied to the joint float, the dollar gained 1.5 percent to 4.195 yesterday but was 0.8 percent below the week-ago value.

The dollar changed very little against the financial franc, which floats independently, closing at 4.58 compared to 4.57 yesterday and 4.58 a week ago.

"The international financial community has tested the joint float and is now waiting to see the reaction," was how one Frankfurt banker described today's activity. In his view, the market will sit out the developments at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which opens Monday in Nairobi, and will probably swing back into action following the mid-week report of German August trade results.

This bank estimates Germany will register a record 26 to 27 billion DM trade surplus for 1973 and will be showing monthly surpluses of 2 billion DM or more through the end of the year. These gains are expected to rekindle speculation of another upward revaluation of the mark and set the foreign exchange markets throbbing once again.

In Bonn, however, Konrad Frosner, state secretary in the Finance Ministry, said he sees no reason for a new DM revaluation following rises totalling 8.5 percent earlier this year.

"The mark is not undervalued," he said.

Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs called rumors of a new revaluation "complete nonsense" and expressed hope that measures taken by France would help reduce speculation on the mark.

These measures, in addition to this morning's freeze, include Sept. 22 and 23 to raise the cost of borrowing money—making it more expensive to speculate—by increasing the reserves commercial banks must deposit with the Bank of France and raising the discount rate.

However, French bankers fear that the moves will also discourage businessmen from borrowing funds to make new investments in plant and equipment at a time when the nation's machines are working at close to capacity. This would add to inflation by not allowing manufacturers to increase output and at the same time contribute to economic slowdown by curbing the expansionary impact of new capital investments.

Another candidate for revaluation, the Belgian franc, also remained at its upper ceiling rate. Yesterday, the Belgian National Bank reestablished a negative 0.25 percent interest rate on non-resident accounts and today the bank tightened the limitations on the amount of francs Belgian commercial banks can lend to non-residents.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Plans Bid for French Unit

Royal Dutch Shell plans a public offering for the outstanding shares of its French subsidiary, Shell Française S.A. Trading in Shell Française shares on the Paris Stock Exchange has been suspended pending the take-over bid. An official of Shell Française says the public offer, to be made "soon," will involve purchase of all company shares owned by the public. There are at present 1,441,000 shares, accounting for about 13.5 percent of Shell's capital, that are privately-owned. Shell Nederland owns 88.5 percent of the capital of Shell Française.

Olin Sells Its Aluminum Operations

Olin Corp. says it has sold its aluminum operations to Consolidated Aluminum Corp. for \$138 million in cash. The company says the price is subject to year-end balance sheet adjustments, and the transaction is subject to certain conditions and consents. Olin says the sale is expected to be closed on Jan. 3, 1974. Sixty percent of Consolidated is owned by Swiss Aluminum Ltd. and 40 percent by Phelps Dodge Corp. Involved in the sale are all of Olin's domestic aluminum operations, including a half ownership in Ormet Corp., which is jointly owned with Revere Copper & Brass Inc. In Nov. 1972 Olin announced its intention to sell the aluminum operations in order to concentrate on its other businesses.

U.S. Mutual Fund Cash-Ins Top Sales

Investment Company Institute reports. Sales in August amounted to

\$289.4 million, down from \$363.7 million in July and \$391.4 million in August a year ago. Redemptions were \$432.1 million, an increase over the July level of \$356.6 million but considerably less than a year ago, when they totaled \$581.9 million. The general fall in stock prices was reflected in the decline of industry net assets from \$59.9 billion in July to 48.6 billion in August.

French Champagne Firms in Link

Sté. Piper-Heidsieck and Sté. Canard-Duchêne, both champagne producers, have decided to establish close links while maintaining their own identities. Piper will acquire a 34 percent interest in Canard, which will become a shareholder of Piper. Terms and further details have not been disclosed. With about 6 million bottles sold annually, the new group will be France's third largest champagne producer. Piper had net profit of 4.4 million francs last year on sales of 65.3 million francs. Canard had net earnings of 2.3 million francs on sales of 34.7 million francs.

Jones & Laughlin Sees Good Year

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. expects to report its best third quarter and year since 1965, when it had record results. Speaking to analysts, J. & L. chairman William R. Roach said, "Shipments and sales in the third quarter will be the best for any third quarter in the company's history." Earnings for 1973, he said, "will not set records, but will be the best earnings J. & L. has shown since its record year of 1968. We are forecasting earnings for the year in the range of \$48 million, compared with the \$55 million of 1968."

After Takeovers in French Factories

Growing Need Felt for Worker Participation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 21 (NYT)—The efforts of 1,800 workers at a watch company in Besançon, France, to keep on making watches after management decided to close down the factory has caused some fundamental questioning here about the relation of labor and capital and the rights of workers to participate in the decisions of management.

The case in point concerns the S&L. Its impact is seen in dozens of similar episodes, not only in France but also elsewhere in northern Europe, where workers, to preserve jobs, have taken over the management function.

For example, in Cerdax, a village in southwestern France, 90 workers in a shirt factory set up a rival assembly line, borrowing a building from a farmer and using home sewing machines. In Liège, Belgium, workers took over a bankrupt electrical appliance company.

So far the cases have involved relatively small concerns, but French company executives and public officials fear that bigger companies may also be affected. The Canard Enchaîné, a weekly satirical newspaper that is usually well informed, reported that three bigger companies, whose finances are not particularly healthy, have been pressing the government for financial assistance to forestall dismissals that would almost certainly mean new "Lips"—the word has now entered the labor action vocabulary.

The three named were Berliet, truckmakers, with 19,000 workers; Boussac, in textiles, with 18,000 workers; and Agache-Wilnot, also in textiles, with 30,000 on the payroll.

Lip workers took over their factory in June and continued making and selling watches until mid-August, when the government, finally acting to preserve the sanctity of private property, sent in police to dislodge the workers by force.

Rescue Plan Tried

Although Industry Minister Jean Charbonnel does not want to appear to be bailing out a sinking company, he has tried to calm the waters somewhat by promoting a rescue plan that would keep most of the Lip employees working.

A revised plan that is still being discussed with worker representatives would split the company into three operating groups linked to a Lip holding company. The question of dismissals, however, is still not resolved. And "two dismissals" is the No. 1 demand of the workers.

Aware of the broader issues and a little taken aback by the enormous show of sympathy for the Lip workers, the government also has tried to ease the pressure by stepping up a campaign for workers to hold stock in their companies.

New legislation would cover about 2 million workers, or 10 percent of the total work force. It would effect only stock-

exchange listed companies, apparently on the theory that such concerns are expected to be more efficient and their workers less likely to suffer market losses.

Every salaried person in a listed company could deduct up to 2,000 francs (about \$700) from what he would normally pay in taxes in a single year and have this set aside for the purchase of stock. An additional share would be given without cost for every four shares bought.

All the shares would be frozen for five years and, therefore, would not be negotiable, though holders would have the right to participate at stockholder meetings and elect directors.

The legislation would extend an idea that has already been introduced in the state-owned Renault auto works and in the state banks.

Employee reaction, however, has been cool. Trade unionists say that workers want more money—not stock. The records show that workers have sold their shares at the first opportunity.

Loans by U.S. Banks Increase As Federal Fund Rate Gains

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT)—Bank loans increased, credit conditions tightened, money supply growth slowed and the federal funds rate inched up to a record height in the most recent reporting period, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

Business loans of major New York City banks increased by \$79 million in the week ended Wednesday, preliminary figures showed, and the increase would have been larger if some loans had not been transferred to foreign affiliates. Chicago banks reported a \$90-million rise in business loans.

While corporations continued to raise their borrowing at banks, the banks themselves continued to see their costs of funds move upward. The rate on federal funds, which are reserves that banks lend each other, averaged 10.8 percent in the week ended Wednesday, up from 10.74 percent a week earlier and a record high. Three-month certificates of deposit traded at an average 10.97 percent in the secondary market, up from 10.8 percent a week earlier.

The rate on 90- to 119-day dealer-placed commercial paper, however, remained unchanged at

10.5 percent for the third week in a row.

Whether this combination of money costs and increased loan demand adds up to enough pressure for still another rise in the prime rate remains to be seen. The record 10 percent prime rate, set initially by Wells Fargo Bank on Sept. 13, became industry-wide only on Wednesday.

Growth in the monetary and reserve aggregates, meanwhile, continued to slacken.

The money supply in the week ended Sept. 13 totaled \$263.8 billion, up \$100 million from the preceding week. This figure, which represents all the coins and bills in the hands of the public plus the balances in their checking accounts, increased at a 2.9 percent rate during the month ended Sept. 13 from the preceding quarter. Back in mid-July, it was mushrooming at a 10.4 percent rate over the previous quarter.

Over the past 52 weeks, the money supply increased at a 5.8 percent rate, well below the 7.1 percent annual rate it displayed two months ago.

The nation's banks stepped up their borrowing from the Federal Reserve System in the week ended Wednesday. On average, their loans from the discount window totaled \$1,588 billion up a little from \$1,343 billion a week earlier.

Euro Is Worth...

Sept. 21, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EC countries, is made up of the nine EC currencies, marks, 25.1 percent French francs, 14.5 percent pounds sterling, 9.3 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 8.8 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.9700	Belgian Fr.	46.7058
DM	5.1600	Kroner	7.2347
DM	5.2910	Irish	0.3347
DM	797.2300	Lire	46.7615
DM	2.7717	U.S. \$	1.2845

Swiss Output Index Up 5% in 2d Quarter

BERNE, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—The Swiss industrial production index rose 5 percent in the second quarter of 1973 to 156 (based on 1963 equals 100) compared with the same year-ago period. The federal statistics office said today.

Currency unrest did not have a negative influence on the strong export-oriented sectors, with the chemical, machinery and watch industries all recording higher output, the office added.

Russians Ask GM to Run Truck Project

Proposed Plant Bigger Than Kama Factory

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)—The Soviet Union wants General Motors Corp. to assume overall management of a proposed large Siberian truck plant that GM and Soviet officials are discussing, U.S. business sources said today.

The Soviet Union believes construction of a major truck factory in Siberia would help to open up the region's undeveloped lands, the sources said.

The preliminary discussions between Soviet officials and General Motors were said to center on Moscow's wish that GM assume management and contract responsibilities for the new plant, as Italy's Fiat did for the Togliatti auto factory.

The sources said the Russians are apparently eager to avoid a repetition of the Kama River truck-plant project, where Soviet managers dealt with individual Western firms.

Under the Soviet plan, GM would be given responsibility for the plant and would assign specialized contractors to other firms. The U.S. business sources said the Russians are evidently hoping to fit construction of the factory into their next two five-year economic plans with completion of the plant in the early 1980s.

However, the sources said, the Russians have also approached a number of other U.S. firms and the talks with GM are still in their formative stage. They would not speculate on any contract dates.

The Siberian plant would produce heavy-duty trucks and construction equipment required to aid development of Siberia's minerals.

The Kama River plant has been the Soviet Union's most ambitious truck factory to date, with total costs expected to reach more than \$2 billion.

N.Y. Prices Recover From Morning Slump

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT)—The stock market pulled out of a moderate, early morning slump to score the third consecutive advance in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some analysts suggested that when the market did not buckle from the pressure of early profit-taking and more bad news on inflation, it probably encouraged investors to pump fresh money into the market.

The Dow Jones industrial index climbed 7.37 points to 227.90. It had been down more than 3 in earlier trading but turned around at midday. Advancing issues led decliners by a ratio of two to one.

Volume totaled 32.76 million shares, making this the third consecutive day of unusually heavy turnover.

Brokers said the pattern was that of a traditional bull market with an up in the beginning and

a dip in mid-session for some profit-taking, then a large-volume finish.

Analysts say the impressive performance was largely a matter of momentum continuing the good sessions of the previous two days.

General Motors, among the day's volume leaders, rose 3/4 to 64 3/4. GM is holding talks with the Soviet Union on the possible construction of a new truck plant in Siberia.

Ford, the strongest automotive stock, rose 1 5/8 to 57.

Also on the upbeat were Westinghouse up 1 3/4 to 35 3/4, General Electric 1 7/8 to 63 1/2, Du Pont 3 to 17 1/4, McDonald's 1 7/8 to 72 1/4, Celanese 1 1/4 to 36 1/4, Ponderosa Systems 3 3/4 to 70 1/8, MOIC Investment 3 1/2 to 60 1/8 and Hughes Tool 3 3/4 to 73 1/4.

Universal Oil Products gained 1 to 20. It said it agreed to supply automobile exhaust emission control to Daihatsu Kogyo Co. of Japan for a three-year period.

Texas Gulf gained 3 to 37 1/2. It announced yesterday that a drill core from its Kild Creek mine in Timmins, Ontario, had an average assay of 4.16 percent copper.

IBM fell 3/8 to 260. The stock

exchange has been under pressure since being hit with an unfavorable anti-trust ruling in connection with a suit by Telex Corp. Telex's stock dipped 1/8 to 6 3/8.

Motrola lost 2 3/8 to 60 3/4. Allied Chemical 1 3/8 to 38 and Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 120 5/8.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.46 to 102.75, while advances topped declines 554 to 323. Turnover amounted to 3.12 million shares, compared with 3.88 million yesterday.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial index climbed 0.73 to 105.30.

Eastern Airlines Demotes, Fires 6 Top Executives

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT)—Three vice-presidents of Eastern Airlines have left the company, and three others have been demoted in an executive shake-up that seemed at least partly intended as a response to recent criticism that its management was top-heavy.

Eastern has been among the most troubled major U.S. airlines recently, along with Pan American World Airways and American Airlines, which on Wednesday relieved its chairman, George A. Spater, and replaced him with the former C. E. Smith, to take over the airline.

For the first seven months of the year, Eastern reported a \$10.6-million loss, an abrupt reversal of its seven-month performance last year, when it earned \$24.6 million. Industry analysts do not consider Eastern's prospects for improving its situation very good this fall.

Company sources said yesterday that six vice-presidents, out of a total of 96 in the company—had been eliminated by the recent action. Additionally, they said about 12 other executives below the vice-presidential level had been demoted.

U.S. Urged To Reduce Cotton Exports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A renewed push for federal export controls on cotton is building up, based upon fresh government figures showing that nearly half the 1973 harvest is destined for overseas markets.

The Agriculture Department said yesterday, after auditing export bookings for 1973-74, that more than 6.1 million bales have been scheduled for foreign delivery.

Based on Sept. 1 surveys, the 1973 cotton crop is estimated at 12.9 million bales.

A spokesman for the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, which represents the cotton user industry, said the report was "very little to be encouraged about" and that it would continue pushing for export controls.

Although there has been some sympathy in the Nixon administration for federal export curbs on cotton and other farm commodities in short supply, officials in the Agriculture Department and reportedly in the State Department have resisted moves to impose controls.

The report showed that Japan has ordered as of Aug. 31 more than 1.9 million bales of U.S. cotton. That was about 100,000 more bales than a week earlier when U.S. officials said it appeared Japanese orders may have included "some inadvertent duplication" in earlier reports. It was up sharply from last season's imports of 397,000 bales.

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D. Ga., has asked for federal export controls on cotton, charging that Japan may have booked orders as a speculative maneuver.

Sen. Talmadge, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, says a shortage of cotton could mean that American consumers will pay much more for clothing. It could mean a price of \$20 for ordinary blue jeans, he said.

Because of the demand for cotton, the highest levels since Union ships blockaded southern ports during the Civil War.

Currently, prices of cotton for delivery next month are around 30 cents per pound, more than double a year ago.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The loss or closing interest rate for the dollar here.

	Today	Fr.	Ch.
3m. (100)	2.4012	2.419	-4.97
6m. (100)	2.421	2.4218	-
12m. (100)	2.428	2.4285	-23.24
Dollar index	2.4078	2.3825	-23.21
Dollar index	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
3m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
6m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
12m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
3m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
6m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
12m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
3m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
6m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24
12m. (100)	2.4078	2.3825	-23.24

Percentage change against the dollar.

Source: The London Times.

At 7:30 p.m. Sept. 21 Commercial.


EEC Turns Down U.S. Proposal for Grain Price Cut

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ)—Pierre Lardinois, the Common Market's top farm authority, today rejected the U.S. proposal that Western Europe should lower its prices for animal feed grain as a way to get lower food prices.

Lower prices might not decrease feed grain production in Europe but actually raise it, he suggested. One EEC official in Brussels suggested that when farmers get less for a product than they have received in the past, some of them tend to raise production so that they can get the same income.

Lower prices could mean, Mr. Lardinois said, that Western Europe would be more dependent on imported protein feeds like soybeans. He suggested that a shortage of such products, like the recent one in which U.S. exports were restricted, could mean higher prices for EEC consumers.

Mr. Lardinois said the time has come to have a world farm policy. As a start, he called for stabilizing markets in some basic products by international agreement. Any element, he said, should be a program of reserves in some products.



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		High.	Low.	Div.	In	P/B		100s.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High. L.	
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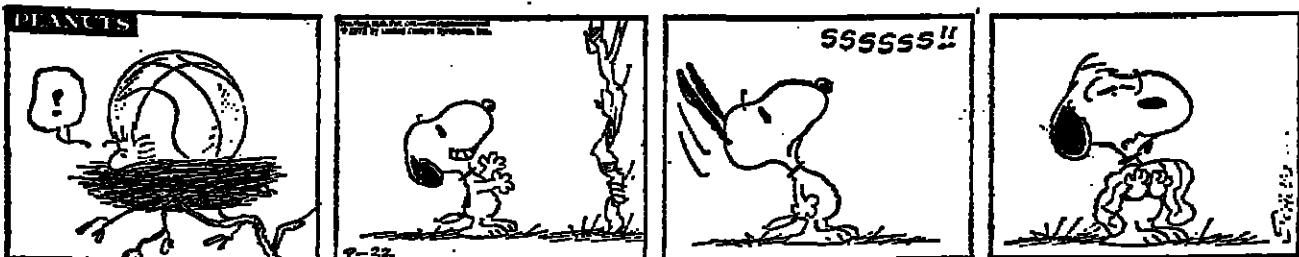
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.3 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 1.7 billion in 1990 to 2.8 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.3 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 1.7 billion in 1990 to 2.8 billion in 2010.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

PEANUTS



B.C.



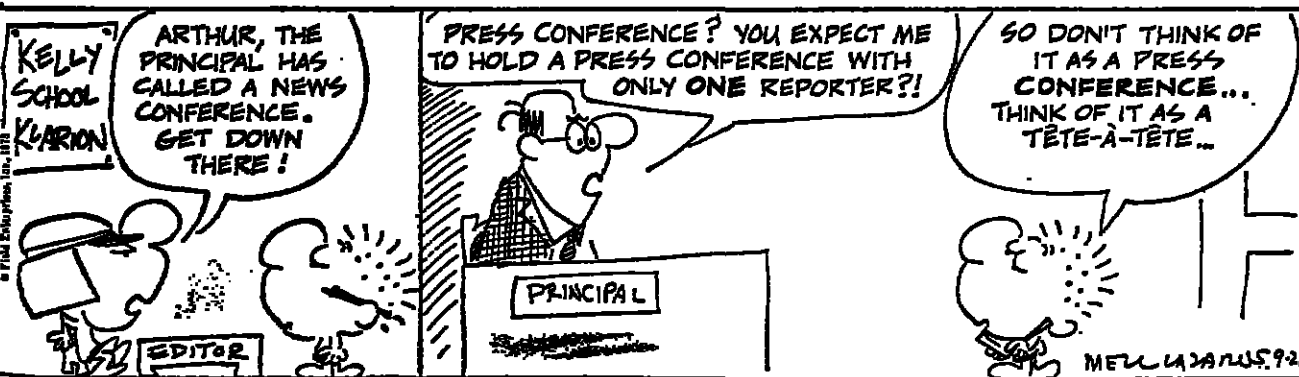
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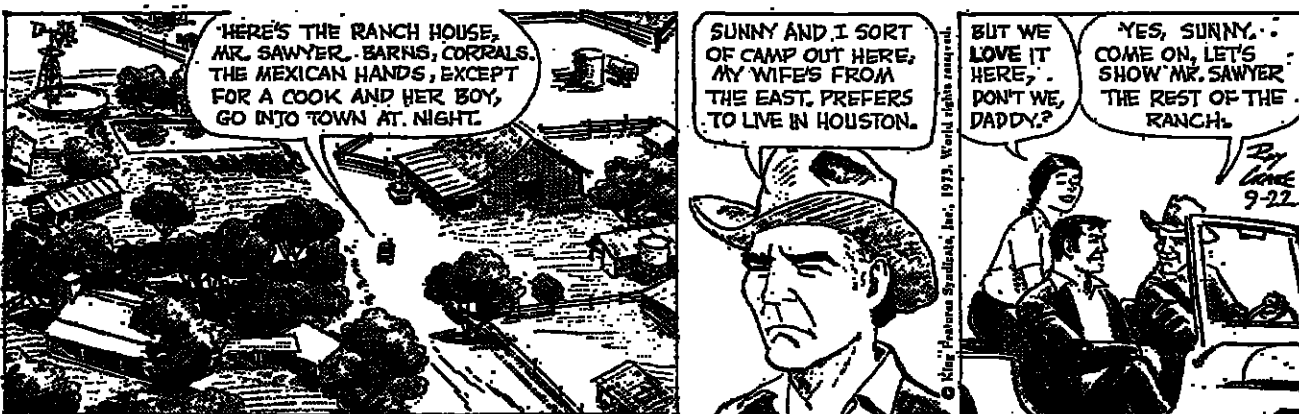
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



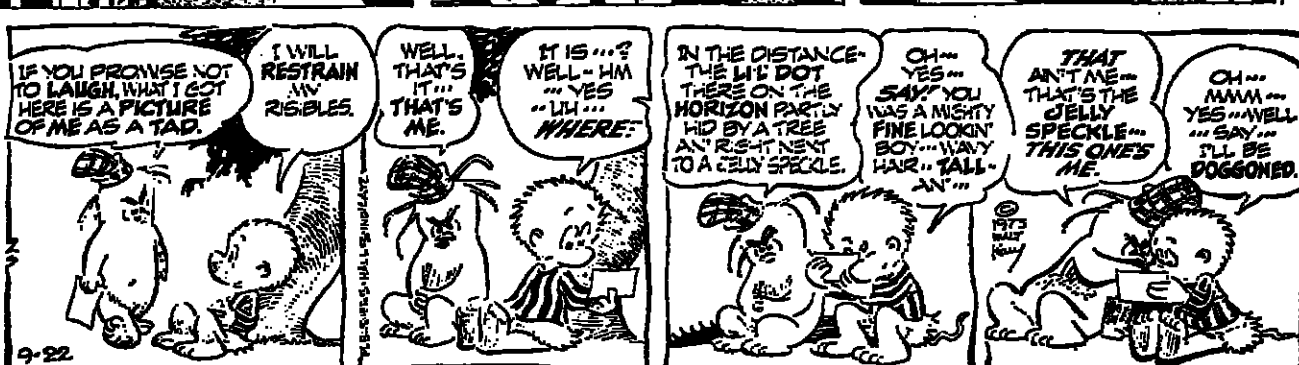
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DENNIS THE MENACE

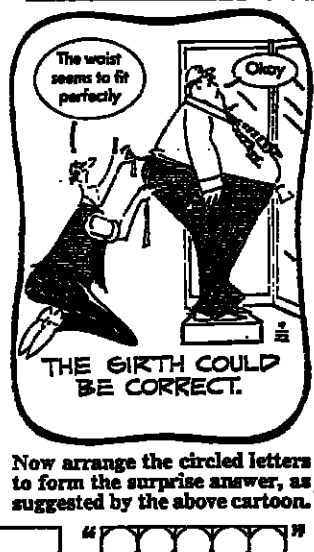


DAD SURE LOOKS HAPPY! MAYBE HE DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO PLAY.

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEVNO
GOGER
REFTER
MYDIAS



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOCHA BATCH FAMISH HORROR
Answers: Used to "rule the rooves."—A COMB

- ACROSS
1. Solitude
 2. Long-legged bug
 3. Mince
 4. Carousing
 5. Munch output
 6. Deductive
 7. Great peak
 8. Felt play for
 9. Enzyme: Sulfite
 10. Enzyme
 11. Ses 122 Across
 12. Deep thinkers
 13. Stylab
 14. French noble
 15. Porcupine
 16. Kind of beer
 17. Emphasize
 18. Con
 19. SIRA
 20. Zanzibar's title
 21. Eva and
 22. Werber von
 23. Michler, for
 24. Mining links in
 25. Music and
 26. Drama
 27. Filled
 28. National park
 29. Navy personnel
 30. Enclave
 31. Records
 32. Bruised spots
 33. Ice-cream treat
 34. Hospitality
 35. Follower of
 36. Platitude
 37. SEEN
 38. Desert choice
 39. Symbols on old
 40. Manuscripts
 41. Speed
 42. Defamation
 43. Musical key
 44. Black robe
 45. Begley and Sullivan
 46. Do copydesk work
 47. Newmarks
 48. Mine passage
 49. Bring to
 50. Dress feature
 51. Use the dotted line
 52. Weather word
 53. Oppress
 54. Chanai, e.g.
 55. Naleks and
 56. Wave about
 57. Factic
 58. Primitive people
 59. Inventor, at times
 60. Brazilian green
 61. Uddiminished
 62. Certain citizens
 63. Bryophyte
 64. Book-jacket
 65. Murbs
 66. Speedometer
 67. Sets the tempo
 68. Globe
 69. Stems of science
 70. Briefing
 71. Penant
 72. Frequent
 73. OC, with 17
 74. Down and 32
 75. Grandstand
 76. Pays no heed
 77. Optimism
 78. Witness
 79. Academic goals
 80. Series
- DOWN
1. P.L. native
 2. Sigma
 3. Little bit
 4. "dear"
 5. Assigned
 6. Merry sound
 7. Signaling device
 8. Set foot on
 9. Chase run
 10. German ending
 11. Elderly woman
 12. Stationary items
 13. Allowance at
 14. Blangy
 15. Turndown
 16. Social past
 17. Brackish
 18. Zee's here et al.
 19. Down
 20. Saddle pads
 21. GSGE
 22. Treasured with
 23. Graduate
 24. Concession of
 25. Nasty one
 26. Word for Prince
 27. Greek letters
 28. Foisted arches
 29. Social past
 30. Storage places
 31. TV mer
 32. State emphasis
 33. Rezzett's boldly
 34. Husband
 35. Balm off
 36. Dresser
 37. Bower
 38. Industrial vessels
 39. Kind of print
 40. World or Bery
 41. Mithras capital
 42. Mystical
 43. Impetuous
 44. Celestial being
 45. Uprising: Fr.
 46. Head, in Rome
 47. Stringers
 48. Suppose
 49. R.T.A. member
 50. Soud
 51. Onlay
 52. Promote of year
 53. Zebra and
 54. Baden
 55. were
 56. Finest subject
 57. Sewing-room
 58. adject
 59. Certain age
 60. Carney
 61. French article
 62. Correlative
 63. Michas natural
 64. U. X. description

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ONE AGED YAMAC BROW
SUPER DIABE ARDIA AIDA
OPRANAGUOE POIRER BITEW
BAILERIES OPRANAGUOE BITEW
ANDER SENTIALS GUM
MAINTAINED BITEW BITEW
GLOBE BITEW BITEW BITEW
CAL SOAPPOPPERS VEST
GIBBS BITEW BITEW BITEW
COOPERATIVE BITEW BITEW
GIBBS BITEW BITEW BITEW
MOCHI HORRORLOPIA PILL
OPERATIONS ARE ETIEMNE
SEISONS BITEW BITEW
DUCE GIBBS BITEW
COOPERATION BITEW BITEW
LOUISA BITEW BITEW BITEW
GIBBS BITEW BITEW BITEW
VIAIS BITEW BITEW BITEW

BOOKS

PENTIMENTO: A BOOK OF PORTRAITS

By Lillian Hellman. 297 pp. Little, Brown. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In a superficial way, Lillian Hellman's "Pentimento: A Book of Portraits" is a concession. It's as if the author were giving in a little to the readers of her earlier book—the autobiographical "An Unfinished Woman"—who complained about her determined diffidence, her refusal to study her recollections with the glamorous haubles of her career in the theater. All right, she seems to be saying now, you want to know what I really thought of Tallulah Bankhead with whom Miss Hellman was on famous nonspeaking terms? So you must hear what I regard as the tiresome and typical story of my first-play success with "The Children's Hour"?

And so, in a chapter of "Pentimento" called "Theatre" (as if, along with "Bethe," "Willy," "Julia" and "Arthur W. A. Cowan"—which are some of the other chapter titles in her book—"Theatre" was just another difficult, but interesting character she once knew), she tells of the alcoholic stupor through which she failed to experience the joy of her first play's success. She reveals every last detail of what led up to her nonspeaking terms with Tallulah (and thus, without seeming to take advantage of Miss Bankhead's departure from the scene, gets the last word in that particular squabble). She tells of amusing anecdotes on George S. Kaufman, Sam Goldwyn, Lady Margaret Esch and others, as well as a hilariously funny and elaborate story about a practical joke she and another writer once played on a Hollywood director.

Of the film director Irving Thalberg, she writes: "I never understood Scott Fitzgerald's 'The Last Tycoon' version of Thalberg: The romanticism that went into that portrait had, in my mind, little to do with the obvious man who had once offered me a job by telling me how lucky I would be to work with him." Of theater criticism, she observes, "There are not many good critics for any art, but there have been almost none for the modern theater. The intellectuals among them look little about an operating theater and the middlebrows look at plays as if they were a race track for the morning lineup." So the very least one must say about "Pentimento" is to thank Miss Hellman for indulging her readers' commonplace curiosities and for doing so with such shrewdness and grace.

But it would be most misleading to give the impression that "Pentimento" is simply a collection of what was left out of "An Unfinished Woman." For in far more significant respects, this new volume is an extension and enrichment of the first. It almost seems as if Miss Hellman had discovered something important about herself in writing "An Unfinished Woman"—name-

ly, that by thinking and writing only about herself, as she did throughout much of that earlier volume, she could learn and tell us almost nothing about herself, but by focusing on and about others, as she did in "An Unfinished Woman," she was able to reveal her soul.

For make no mistake about it. The seven sketches in this new book may appear to be merely portraits of interesting people or accounts of dramatic events in which they were involved. "Willy" may seem to be only a perceptive description of a Southern businesswoman whose fortunes rose and fell. "Julia" may strike us as nothing more than the dramatic story of how Miss Hellman, of devotion to an old friend, organized resistance funds for Nazi Germany. And "Arthur W. A. Cowan" may impress us at first glance as merely a charming anecdote about a ho-man, a she-woman, and a tough old snapping tale that didn't want to die.

But make no mistake about it: Considered in their proper order (and despite what one may think from having read them in the various publications in which they've recently been appearing, they demand to be considered in their proper order), these "portraits" of others add up to nothing less than a self-portrait of Miss Hellman, an anatomy of her soul. "Bethe" at heart about an emotional crisis the author suffered as a young girl and never quite solved. "Willy" and "Arthur W. A. Cowan" explore the trouble Miss Hellman has had in playing what her times have regarded as a woman's conventional role with men. "Turtle," for all its beguiling simplicity, remains rich and complex in its symbolism. In fact, it is in some respects a veritable Freudian dream. So altogether, we learn a good deal more about Miss Hellman from reading "Pentimento" than we did from her earlier book. And no doubt Miss Hellman has learned a good deal more from writing it.

That is, in any case, what she suggests by her title, which, she explains, refers to the phenomenon of "old canvas." As ages, becoming transparent. What that happens, it is possible, in some pictures, to see the original lines: a tree will show through a woman's dress, a child make way for a dog, a large boat is longer on an open sea. That is called "pentimento" because the painter "repented," changed his mind.

I've never seen the phenomenon on canvas. But judging from Miss Hellman's use of it here—the skill with which she penetrates the old canvases of her memories to reveal what she painted over long ago—it is a mysteriously exciting and beautiful thing to see in print.

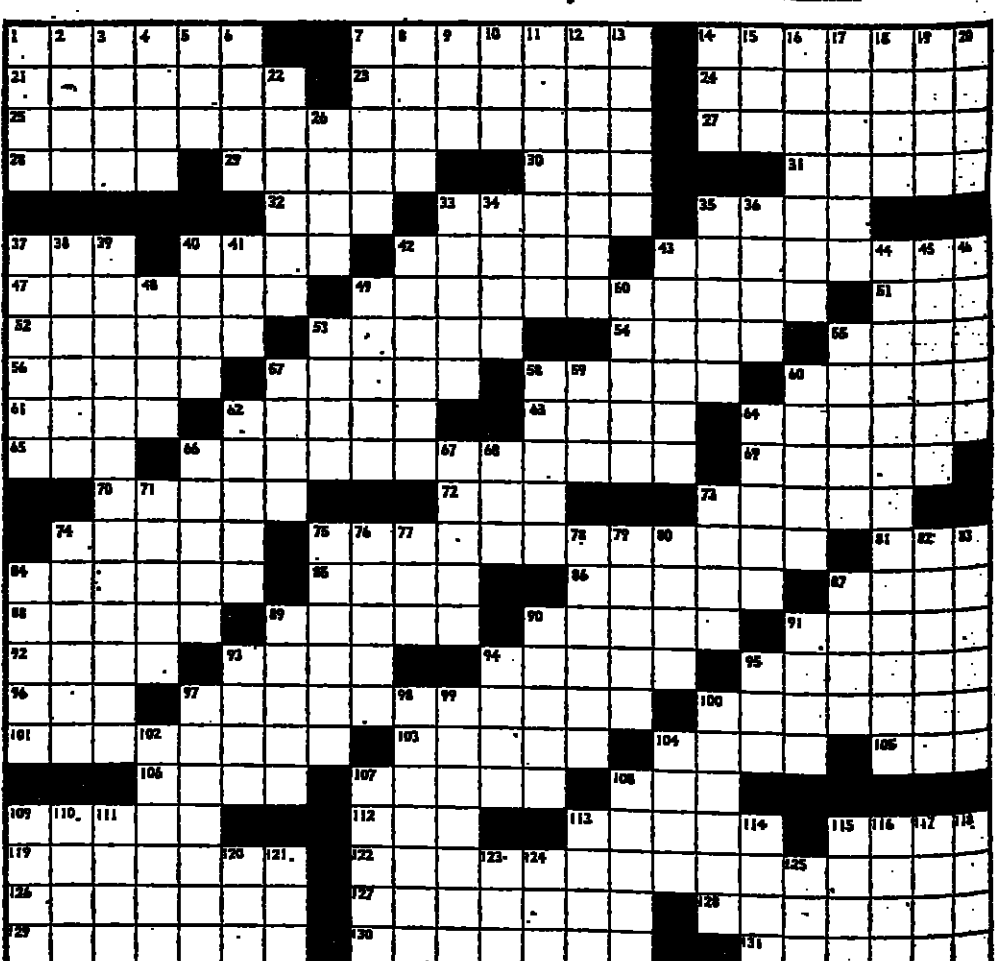
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

© The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GETTING THE CLUES—By William Lutzwick



- DOWN
1. Tall
 2. "on first"
 3. Cabango
 4. Field: Lat.
 5. Stacks wood
 6. Men
 7. Do in a small way
 8. Destroy
 9. Feller
 10. Set of Down
 11. Onager
 12. Zee's here et al.
 13. Down
 14. Saddle pads
 15. GSGE
 16. Not so
 17. Is sorry
 18. Begin again
 19. House features
 20. Seluk
 21. "Once upon"
 22. Central points
 23. Declined
 24. Feller
 25. Social past
 26. Brackish
 27. Zee's here et al.
 28. State emphasis
 29. Rezzett's boldly
 30. Husband
 31. Treasured with
 32. Graduate
 33. Concession of
 34. Nasty one
 35. Word for Prince
 36. Greek letters
 37. Foisted arches
 38. Social past
 39. Storage places
 40. TV mer
 41. State emphasis
 42. Rezzett's boldly
 43. Husband
 44. Balm off
 45. Dresser
 46. Bower
 47. Industrial vessels
 48. Kind of print
 49. World or Bery
 50. Mithras capital
 51. Mystical
 52. Impetuous
 53. Celestial being
 54. Uprising: Fr.
 55. Head, in Rome
 56. Stringers
 57. Suppose
 58. R.T.A. member
 59. Soud
 60. Onlay
 61. Promote of year
 62. Zebra and
 63. Baden
 64. were
 65. Finest subject
 66. Sewing-room
 67. adject
 68. Certain age
 69. Carney
 70. French article
 71. Correlative
 72. Michas natural
 73. U. X. description

مكذات الادل

Wins in 3 Straight Sets

King Puts Riggs in His Place—Second

By Neil Andur

HOUSTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Mrs. Billie Jean King routed Bobby Riggs last night, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0, in their \$100,000 winner-take-all tennis match at the Astrodome.

In an atmosphere more suited for a circus than a sports event, the 29-year-old Mrs. King ended the bizarre saga of the 55-year-old "hombre" who had boled to national prominence with his blunt putdowns of women's tennis.

Mrs. King, a five-time Wimbledon champion and the most familiar face in the women's tennis movement, needed only three hours, 45 minutes to reaffirm her status as one of the most gifted and tenacious competitors in sport.

A crowd of 30,492, some paying as much as \$100 a seat, watched the best-three-of-five-set struggle as Mrs. King squashed Riggs with the tools synonymous with men's tennis: the serve and volley.

She beat Bobby to the ball and dominated the net, as she ran him around the baseline to the point of near exhaustion.

No Ordinary Event
Even before the first ball was struck, it became evident that this was to be no ordinary tennis event.

Instead of the traditional walk onto the court, the players entered the stadium with the flourish

Best to Play Again
MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—George Best, the controversial soccer star who quit the game last season, is to make his comeback in a testimonial match at Wembley on Tuesday.

Manchester United Manager Jimmy Doherty said last night.

Choice: New York by 17 points. Atlanta (1-0-0) at Los Angeles (1-0-0)—The Falcons have beaten the Rams once in 13 games and never in Los Angeles. Their

quarterback, Tom Allen, has 13 of 15 passes as the team gained 460 yards on 30 plays. Choice: Los Angeles by 4.

Minnesota (1-0-0) at Chicago (1-0-0)—Bears seldom beat Vikings but always give them fits. They can't move the ball against good defenses. Choice: Chicago by 7.

Washington (1-0-0) at Green Bay (1-0-0)—Del Gaudio, the new comer from Miami, could start at quarterback for Packers all

though Scott Hunter looked good against Jets. He threw over the middle to tight ends, which isn't easy. In 14-point loss to Steelers, Lions' only asset was the passing game. Choice: Green Bay by 5.

Washington (1-0-0) at St. Louis (1-0-0)—Don Maynard may start for Cardinals over injured Mel Gray, who caught seven passes in easy win over Eagles. Redskins' great defense expects to smother Cards' passing attack.

Such talents as Duane Thomas, Sonny Jurgensen and Jerry Smith are benchwarmers for loaded Redskins. Choice: Washington by 11.

New Orleans (1-0-0) at Dallas (1-0-0)—Salts gave up 496 yards and 62 points to Falcons. Cowboys have six even stronger defense, so who knows? Choice: Dallas by 20.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Miami (1-0-0) at Oakland (1-0-0)—Larry Csonka unlikely to play because of sore toe and Jimmy Morris will pair with Jim

choice: New York by 17 points. Atlanta (1-0-0) at Los Angeles (1-0-0)—The Falcons have beaten the Rams once in 13 games and never in Los Angeles. Their

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New Orleans (1-0-0) at Dallas (1-0-0)—Salts gave up 496 yards and 62 points to Falcons. Cowboys have six even stronger defense, so who knows? Choice: Dallas by 20.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Miami (1-0-0) at Oakland (1-0-0)—Larry Csonka unlikely to play because of sore toe and Jimmy Morris will pair with Jim

choice: New York by 17 points. Atlanta (1-0-0) at Los Angeles (1-0-0)—The Falcons have beaten the Rams once in 13 games and never in Los Angeles. Their

quarterback, Tom Allen, has 13 of 15 passes as the team gained 460 yards on 30 plays. Choice: Los Angeles by 4.

Minnesota (1-0-0) at Chicago (1-0-0)—Bears seldom beat Vikings but always give them fits. They can't move the ball against good defenses. Choice: Chicago by 7.

Washington (1-0-0) at Green Bay (1-0-0)—Del Gaudio, the new comer from Miami, could start at quarterback for Packers all

though Scott Hunter looked good against Jets. He threw over the middle to tight ends, which isn't easy. In 14-point loss to Steelers, Lions' only asset was the passing game. Choice: Green Bay by 5.

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of a Cecil B. DeMille movie.

Mrs. King arrived first on a Cleopatra-style gold litter, was held aloft by four muscular

slaves and an Astrodome employee. Riggs was transported into the

stadium in a gold-wheeled rickshaw pulled by six professional models in tight red and gold

outfits who had been dubbed "Bobby's Escort Brides."

A band blared march music while brightly colored-costumed

characters from Astroworld frolicked. The circus atmosphere

contrasted sharply not only with conventional tennis events but with the match between Riggs

and Margaret Court last Mother's Day, which Riggs won in a 6-3, 6-1 rout.

Last night's courtship crowd slipped champagne from several

improvised bars. Some spectators arrived in suits or evening

dresses.

Mrs. King's Gift
Mrs. King went one-up on Riggs at the courtship introductions. After Bobby had

presented Billie Jean with a large candy sucker (he had given Mrs. Court a bouquet of roses before

that match), Mrs. King gave him a brown baby pig.

Mrs. King got a feel for the match early by holding service in the opening game, with a high

backhand volley placement that was to become her trademark

throughout the match.

Under a pre-match agreement made for the benefit of television

commercialism, the players took two-minute breaks on the

exchange of courts instead of one-minute breaks. A four-

minute rest period after each set also was used, which con-

tradicted the conventional tennis axiom that play must be con-

tinuous.

It was Riggs, who only Wednesday had claimed, to have no

nerve. "I'm double-faulted at 4-5, 30-40, to decide the first set.

And it was another Riggs double-fault, at deuce in the

ninth game of the final set, that gave Mrs. King her third match

point. A roar of cheers followed when Riggs drove a high

backhand volley into the net. It

or feel the first set, the culmination of 19 years of tennis for me,"

Mrs. King said afterward, excited at her victory, yet relieved of the

enormous burden she had seemingly carried on her shoulders

in recent weeks.

"I love tennis so much," she added, "I wanted it to change

since I started in the sport."

As he pressed to put her pace on his score and first volley, Riggs's game gradually deteriorated.

He found himself being passed on return of serve, chasing

lobs he was supposed to be hitting and stretching in vain for

Billie Jean's assortment of passing shots and deadly volleys, particularly off the backhand.

At the finish, Mrs. King's totals spoke for themselves: 70 of her 109 points, or almost 64 percent, were outright winners. Such perfection compares with a football

quarterback who completes 30 of 24 passes for six touchdowns in a game. It was that good.

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